

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1922-23

(Ending 30th June 1923)



BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1923

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REPORT

ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR 1922-23 ENDING

30th JUNE 1923.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features and
Population.

reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12 and to page 63 of the Report for 1920-21.

Particulars concerning—

Ancient history,
The ruling family,
The system of administration and
Administrative divisions.

will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

i. Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and the Members of Government.

1. HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA was in residence at Bangalore for a little over a month from the 21st July 1922 and again for a similar period from the 5th February 1923. HIS HIGHNESS toured in the Hassan district in the middle of September 1922, visiting also the Stud Farm at Kunigal. During the months of January and June 1923, HIS HIGHNESS toured in the Kadur and Hassan districts and visited Hebbe, Chikmagalur, Belur, Hagare, Kodlipet, Arkalgud, Ramanathpur and other places. His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

2. HIS HIGHNESS paid a short visit to Yercaud, the hill station in Salem district, lasting from the 8th to the 29th April 1923. HIS HIGHNESS proceeded to Ootacamund on the latter date and stopped at Fernhill till the 15th June.

3. HIS HIGHNESS THE YUVARAJA paid a visit to Kunigal on the 18th July 1922 and stayed there for two days in connection with the Horse Show. He paid a short visit to Ootacamund in May 1923 and, as Chief Scout, presided over the All-India Scouts Rally at Channapatna on the 2nd June 1923. His Highness the Yuvaraja's movements.

4. The Dewan, RAJAMANTRA DHURINA MR. A. R. BANERJI, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., visited Ootacamund in the latter part of July 1922 to attend a conference in connection with the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir question. He undertook two official tours of inspection in the State during the year, the first in August and September 1922 in the *maidan* districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and the second in January and February 1923 in the *malnad* districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. In the course of these two tours, which lasted for 23 and 25 days respectively, besides a systematic and thorough inspection of the work of almost all Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

the offices and public institutions in all the places visited, he held conferences of district and taluk officers in each district and discussed with them all important questions affecting the welfare of the local population. He also started the Blast Furnace of the Mysore Distillation and Iron Works at Bhadravati, opened a dispensary at Agumbe and laid the foundation stone of a maternity hospital at Saklespur. During his tour in the Shimoga district, he paid a flying visit to the Bhatkal harbour. In March 1923, he paid a visit to Calcutta and Jamshedpur on business connected with the Mysore Distillation and Iron Works, and to Bombay to confer with the Tata Iron and Steel Company regarding certain important matters connected with the future management of the Mysore Iron Works. He stayed at Ootacamund from the 1st to the 24th May 1923.

5. RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA DEWAN BAHADUR MR. P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, B.A., B.L., First Member of Council, toured in parts of the Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts.

6. MUSHIR-UL-MULK MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN, B.A., B.L., Second Member of Council, toured in the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore districts.

ii. Political.

The British Resident.

7. THE HON'BLE MR. W. P. BARTON, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

8. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees due to the British Government was paid before the appointed dates.

iii. The Mysore Representative Assembly.

9. As usual, there were two sessions of the Mysore Representative Assembly. The Dasara session commenced on the 2nd October and closed on the 10th. Two hundred and fifty-eight members were present out of a total strength of 283, and 330 subjects were discussed, besides 2 draft bills which were placed before the Assembly for discussion. Eighteen interpellations were replied to. The most outstanding feature of the session was the announcement made by the Dewan, by command of HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA, of a scheme of constitutional developments in Mysore which provided for a re-constitution of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council with considerably enlarged functions.

10. The Birthday session was held from the 22nd to the 27th June 1923. Two hundred and twenty-one members were present out of 282 and 75 general subjects were discussed. Two special subjects were also placed by the Government before the Assembly for discussion. The draft of the State Budget for 1923-24 was considered and nineteen interpellations were answered. THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON honoured the Assembly with a visit on the 27th June 1923, the last day of the session.

iv. The Mysore Economic Conference.

Economic Conference.

11. As it was thought that the position of the Economic Conference and its constituent Boards required careful examination in connection with the constitutional changes and as it was also necessary that all expenditure of an optional nature should be curtailed as far as possible, an order was passed on the 12th May 1923 directing that further meetings of the Central Boards and the annual meeting of the Economic Conference be suspended during the year.

Economic Development Board.

12. The Economic Development Board met only once during the year. Besides reviewing the progress of work turned out by the Central Boards of the Conference, it considered certain recommendations on the subjects of modifying the existing rules for the administration of backward class scholarships, of increasing agricultural production and of improving fuel plantations.

Board of Education.

13. The Board of Education met thrice during the year and discussed several important questions such as the revision of moral and religious instruction courses, the medical inspection of school children, the education of defectives, allowing girls to

appear for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination as private candidates and the employment of married women teachers in schools.

14. The Board of Agriculture held two meetings. Among the important subjects considered by the Board were the draft bill of the Government of India for the restriction and control of cotton traffic, recommendations of the Indian Sugar Committee, formation of a central fruit nursery at Bangalore and the levy of a fee on cattle inoculated. Board of Agriculture.

15. The chief schemes considered by the Board of Industries and Commerce related to the means of improving the lac industry, expansion of the internal trade in the State and supply of electric energy for minor industries at concession rates. Board of Industries and Commerce.

16. The Board of Scientific Advice devoted its attention to questions such as measures for the protection of the health of men employed in the manufacture of white lead, experiments on varnish-making and encouraging the manufacture of sodium carbonate from saline efflorescences through private agency. Board of Scientific Advice.

v. Important administrative measures of a general nature.

17. A scheme of constitutional developments was announced in the Representative Assembly in October 1922 and a mixed committee of officials and non-officials was constituted with DR. BRAJENDRA NATH Seal, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore, as Chairman for the purpose of working out the details connected with the scheme. The committee submitted their report to Government on the 7th March 1923 and it was published on the 16th April 1923 for public criticism. After considering the opinions received from various quarters, a Proclamation from HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA was promulgated embodying the constitutional developments sanctioned for the State.

18. RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA DEWAN BAHADUR MR. P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, B.A., B.L., First Member of Council, having been granted combined leave for nine months from the 1st July 1923, Mr. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, M.A., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, was appointed to act as a Member of Council and he entered upon his duties on the 30th June 1923.

19. Among the measures adopted during the year for the improvement of revenue may be mentioned the following :—

- (1) The rates of fees payable for the registration of documents were enhanced; similarly the rates of stamp duties on instruments as well as court-fees were also enhanced.
- (2) A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs out of the accumulated balances on account of *Mohatarfa* and Local Fund General transferred to the District Boards in 1917 was ordered to be resumed from them for educational purposes such as buildings and equipment.
- (3) The new Income-tax Regulation which was revised on the lines of the British Indian Act of 1922 came into force from the 1st July 1923 according to which a super-tax of one anna in the rupee was imposed on the excess of income over Rs. 50,000 per annum.
- (4) The revision settlement which was introduced in seven taluks resulted in an increase of Rs. 2,26,669 in the land revenue.
- (5) A Special Officer was appointed for expediting the disposal of large extents of Amrut Mahal *Kaval* and other lands available for cultivation and nearly 3,700 acres were sold realising about Rs. 1½ lakhs.

20. A general improvement in the financial position was effected during the year—

- (1) by the expansion of normal heads of revenue;
- (2) by retrenchments;
- (3) by economies effected in sanctioned expenditure;
- (4) by improvement in the general cash position rendering further borrowing unnecessary and also by permitting short term investments;
- (5) by legislative measures for the enhancement of stamp duties, court fees, etc.; and
- (6) by strict control over purchases of foreign materials resulting in appreciable savings both in the capital and revenue accounts.

21. The final report of the Special Finance Committee appointed during the previous year for submitting proposals for improving the financial position of the State was reviewed in an order dated the 13th January 1923 and as explained in paragraph 8 thereof, the total retrenchments effected during the two years 1920-21

and 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 48·60 lakhs representing a reduction of 15 per cent on the total service charges. Among the retrenchments effected were the following :—

- (1) The total number of posts abolished was 1,625 of which no less than 115 were gazetted appointments carrying a salary ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000.
- (2) There was besides a reduction in the strength of the Executive Council and considerable retrenchments in the Secretariat and personal staff of the Members of Government.
- (3) Considerable economies were effected in regard to miscellaneous expenditure, local and travelling allowance expenditure, contingencies, stationery and printing charges all of which taken together improved the financial position to the extent of nearly 5 lakhs—travelling allowances alone showing a reduction by 2 lakhs.
- (4) Strict control was exercised over the purchase of foreign materials and in one case alone, a saving of nearly one lakh of rupees was effected.
- (5) Stringent measures were taken to safeguard all revenue proceeds in every department especially in regard to sales by auction by the issue of clear instructions and revision of notices.
- (6) Vigorous measures were taken to collect arrears of revenue.

22. A Committee consisting of two official and five non-official members besides the Government Advocate was appointed with the First Member of Council as Chairman to suggest a modified legislative enactment for the control of the Press without stifling honest journalism in the State.

23. Arrangements were made at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, for the treatment of persons bitten by rabid animals; and the Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Presidents of District Boards and Municipal Councils and the President of the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields, were authorised to send persons within their local jurisdiction requiring anti-rabic treatment to any one of these two hospitals under the same concessions as were hitherto granted to persons proceeding to Coonoor.

24. The annual grant of Rs. 1,14,000 to the Palace Military Force was enhanced to Rs. 2 lakhs for a period of five years from 1921-22. Reservation of lands under the Military Settlement scheme was ordered to be continued up to the end of June 1927 and permission was accorded to the grantees to choose lands from any area instead of only from those specially reserved for the purpose.

25. A scheme for the training of students belonging to the State as apprentices in the Kolar Gold Mines was brought into force. The Widows' Home at Mysore was organised into a vocational institute for adult women. The Secondary School Leaving Certificate rules were amended so as to permit private lady candidates to appear for that examination. The control over primary education in the city of Bangalore was ordered to be transferred to the city municipal council from 1923-24. An additional grant of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned for giving effect to certain items of educational improvement such as the conversion of aided schools into Government schools, strengthening of the subordinate Inspectorate, improvement of the equipment of schools, and the scheme of separation of primary and middle schools was ordered to be given effect to from the academical year 1923-24.

26. A scheme for the direct recruitment to the Amildari service was sanctioned during the year and in accordance with this scheme, eight Revenue Probationers were appointed, of whom six were from among candidates belonging to backward communities. The list of men eligible for the Amildari service was revised by including the names of members of backward communities serving in departments other than the Revenue who have passed all the prescribed tests.

27. Other important questions that engaged the attention of Government during the year were :—

- (1) A scheme for reciprocity in regard to the stoppage of music, as between Hindus and Mahomedans and also between other religious communities, before places of public worship throughout the State;
- (2) The re-organisation of the Mysore Civil Service;
- (3) Further development of the gold mining industry;
- (4) Improvement in the method of obtaining foreign stores and supplies for the various departments of the administration;
- (5) Revision of the financial arrangements with the Bank of Mysore;
- (6) Revision of the agency arrangements for the sale of sandalwood oil in Europe and America;
- (7) Providing for suits against Government; and
- (8) Amendment of the Municipal Regulation so as to provide for the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in the city municipalities for carrying out the executive duties of the municipalities.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

i. Occupied area and tenure.

1. The recorded total area of the State was 18,860,233 acres as against 18,861,890 acres in the previous year. Deducting alienated lands, partly or wholly rent-free, of the extent of 1,322,702 acres, and 8,838,247 acres of land not available for occupancy (being minor *inams*, forest or unculturable waste), a net extent of 8,699,284 acres was available for cultivation; of which 7,903,994 acres or 90·8 per cent was under occupancy. There was thus an increase of 12,487 acres (revised figures) in the occupied area as compared with the previous year. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 896,849 with an area of 7,819,377 acres giving an average of 8·7 acres per holding.

Extent of
lands and
those und
occupatio

ii. Land survey and settlement.

2. The Special Officer deputed for work in the department during the previous year was sent on deputation to Bombay and Madras to acquaint himself with the procedure for survey and settlement prevailing in those Presidencies. The question of settlement of frontier boundary marks on the Molakalmuru-Royadurga frontier was further investigated and reported to Government. Detailed survey of two *inam* villages, one in the Hoskote taluk and the other in the Tumkur taluk, was carried out and extended to 306 survey numbers covering an area of 1,446 acres. Original classification was carried out in respect of four *inam* villages situated in the taluks of Hoskote, Nelamangala, T.-Narsipur and Yedatore and extended over 516 survey numbers with an area of 1,894 acres. The six classing establishments re-classified under the old procedure 12,437 fields with an area of 35,964 acres situated in 255 villages and under the new procedure, 92,360 fields with an area of 175,236 acres in 1,896 villages were re-classified. On the whole, 104,797 fields comprising an area of 211,200 acres in 2,151 villages were re-classified during the year as against 110,463 fields with an area of 242,059 acres in 2,471 villages in the previous year. The re-classification work was completed in the taluks of Anekal, Kolar, Malur, Bowringpet, Yedatore, Gundlupet and Seringapatam (non-*nala*) and partially in Krishnarajpete taluk. The erection and repair of boundary marks in the re-classed villages was left to be done by the Revenue department. The *Akar* work of 278,473 survey numbers in 2,409 villages (7 being *inam*) in 9 taluks was completed by the six classing establishments during the monsoon season, and by the special *Akar Dufter* throughout the year. The measurement work done for new additional survey numbers and for *tab-phodi* and other correction work extended to 3,643 fields of 12,721 acres and 23,239 fields of 27,865 acres respectively.

Original :
revision st
and re-cla
tion.

3. Revised rates were announced in the taluks of Heggaddevankote, Devanhalli, Bagepalli, Arkalgud, Sidlaghatta, Hole-Narsipur and Seringapatam. The tracts brought under revision settlement up to the close of the year comprised the whole of Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Tumkur and Kadur districts, five taluks each in the Mysore, Hassan and Kolar districts and two taluks in the Mysore district. There are still 19 taluks in which re-settlement is overdue and yet to be introduced. A programme has been drawn up to finish the work within the next three years and the department has been directed to adhere strictly to the programme prescribed. Survey maps of 1,239 re-settled villages were printed and issued and maps of 14 other villages were also drawn and re-printed to replenish the stock. The total number of maps issued from the department was 12,275 against 7,349 in the previous year. Besides these, hand-drawn copies of 95 *inam* villages were also issued on payment

Re-settle
ment and
survey
maps.

to private persons. The revision of *potgi* was effected during the year in the following cases:—

- (1) Revision on the basis of collections under revised assessment in 83 villages belonging to 6 taluks.
- (2) Decennial revision in respect of 369 villages in 3 taluks and 27 *inam* villages and 28 villages of the Sringeri *jahgir*.
- (3) Completion of original *potgi* of 3 *inam* villages.
- (4) Special revision of *potgi* in 53 *inam* villages.
- (5) Supplemental revision of *potgi* in three cases owing to amalgamation of villages.

Cost of the
department.

4. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 2,74,606 against Rs. 2,62,677 in the previous year.

iii. Land revenue.

5. The extent of assessed land granted and assigned free of assessment for public and other purposes during the year was as shown below:—

	A.	G.
i. For new village sites and village extensions ...	206	19
ii. For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc. ...	13	20
iii. For the improvement of tanks, construction of <i>gokattes</i> , etc. ...	1	27
iv. For the improvement of roads ...	0	29
Total ...	222	15

6. A total extent of 56,453 acres assessed at Rs. 97,556 was newly taken up for cultivation during the year as against 34,371 acres assessed at Rs. 40,551 in the previous year. The increase of 22,082 acres was due to the large extent of newly *phoded* Amrut Mahal *kaval* and date grove lands taken up for cultivation and also to the prompt disposal of *darkhasts* generally. There was an increase of 1,467 acres in the area relinquished during the year being 22,143 acres assessed at Rs. 24,097 against 20,676 acres assessed at Rs. 22,645 in 1921-22. Taking into account the lands taken up during the year and the relinquishments, there was on the whole an addition of 34,310 acres assessed at Rs. 73,459 to the area under occupation. Including the arrears of previous years, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,50,44,600 as against Rs. 1,23,25,663 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 76,242 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable leaving Rs. 1,29,68,358 as the net demand. Collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,79,774 or 94 per cent of the current demand, being Rs. 2,65,004 more than the collection of the previous year; and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 9,88,584. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 108,780 against 113,782 of the previous year, the majority of them being as usual mere demand notices and the total amount realised thereby exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 41,541 being Rs. 13,72,332 as against Rs. 13,30,791 in 1921-22. In 2,506 cases, land revenue was remitted through revenue money orders, the amount realised therefrom being Rs. 34,854 as against Rs. 33,830 in the previous year.

iv. Inam settlement.

7. Eight land *inams* comprising an extent of 49 acres and 4 guntas and assessed at Rs. 117-4-0 were confirmed with a combined quit-rent of Rs. 36 and four minor land *inams* in sircar villages were resumed to Government thereby reducing the *inam* revenue by Rs. 43-9-0 and increasing the land revenue by Rs. 160. On a minor *inam* of the Sringeri *jahgir* with an extent of 500 *dayas* of garden land assessed at Rs. 20-12-9 was resumed to the *Mutt*. The total combined quit-rent was increased by Rs. 29-11-0 by the introduction of revision settlement in six whole *inam* villages and five minor land *inams*. The number of registers prepared for confirmed and resumed cases was 36. Besides these, 44 correction statements were prepared and issued. The final quit-rent registers of Hole-Narsipur, Sidlaghatt and Seringapatam (*nala* villages) taluks were corrected and brought up to date.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

i. Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

1. There were four sittings of the Legislative Council during the year.

General.

2. Eleven bills were pending consideration before the Legislative Council at the beginning of 1922-23, namely :—

- (1) A Bill to regulate and control the possession and transport of petroleum.
- (2) A Bill to authorise the taking of measurements and photographs of convicts and others.
- (3) A Bill to amend the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859.
- (4) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1908.
- (5) The Mysore Lepers Bill.
- (6) A Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act as applied to Mysore.
- (7) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.
- (8) A Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, VII of 1917.
- (9) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.
- (10) A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, as it is in force in Mysore.
- (11) The Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill.

To these, twelve more were added during the year :—

- (1) A Bill to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, VI of 1920.
- (2) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.
- (3) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.
- (4) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900.
- (5) A Bill to amend the Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913.
- (6) A Bill to provide for suits against Government.
- (7) A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, III of 1911.
- (8) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901.
- (9) The Cinema Bill.
- (10) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, IV of 1911.
- (11) A Bill to amend the Minor Tanks Restoration Regulation, XIII of 1916.
- (12) A Bill further to amend the Mysore University Regulation, V of 1916.

3. A list of the Regulations passed during the year is given in Appendix II and their subject matter is indicated below.

B. Legislative enactments.

LAWS PASSED.

4. *A Regulation to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as in force in Mysore.*—The object of the amendment is to make it clear that security should be required only in cases of letters of administration and not in probate cases. Regulation I of 1922.

5. *A Regulation further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, as in force in Mysore.*—The penalty of forfeiture of property is done away with and the penalty of fine is substituted therefor. Regulation II of 1922.

6. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.*—Formerly, the Post Master-General, Madras, and the Deputy Post Master-General were alone exempted from personal appearance before registering officers in proceedings connected with the registration of instruments executed by them. The Regulation III of 1922.

privilege is extended by this Regulation to any officer who may be nominated by the Post Master-General.

Regulation IV of 1922.

7. *A Regulation further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, VI of 1917.*—This Regulation provides for excusing the delay in the presentment of bill for acceptance or payment where the delay is not imputable to the regular misconduct or negligence of the holder.

Regulation V of 1922.

8. *A Regulation further to amend the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.*—By this Regulation, power is given to municipal councils to levy an education cess.

Regulation VI of 1922.

9. *The Identification of Prisoners Regulation.*—This provides for the taking of finger impressions and photographs of certain criminals to facilitate the identification of such criminals.

Regulation VII of 1922.

10. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.*—By this Regulation, the rates of stamp duties on instruments are enhanced by about 33½ per cent.

Regulation VIII of 1922.

11. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.*—By this Regulation, court fees are enhanced by about 25 per cent.

Regulation I of 1923.

12. *The Mysore Petroleum Regulation.*—This provides for the regulation and control of the import, transport and storage of petroleum in all its forms. Licenses are required to be taken for such import, transport or storage with due regard to public safety.

Regulation II of 1923.

13. *A Regulation to extend the period of the present additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council.*—The term of the Legislative Council would in the natural course have expired by the 17th February 1923. As some time was required for the re-constitution of the council under the contemplated Reforms, the term of the existing council was extended by six months.

Regulation III of 1923.

14. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901.*—All derivatives of the hemp plant and cocaine which are deleterious and productive of evil consequences were brought within the purview of the Excise Regulation.

Regulation IV of 1923.

15. *A Regulation further to amend the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.*—This provides for the appointment of Commissioners in the city municipalities for carrying out the executive duties of the municipalities.

Regulation V of 1923.

16. *The Mysore Income-tax Regulation.*—By this Regulation, the system of provisional assessment is done away with and final assessment is to be made once for all on the previous year's income. Provision is also made for the levy of super-tax at a rate of one anna in the rupee on the excess of income over Rs. 50,000.

C. Rules and notifications under enactments in force.

17. Revised rules were issued during the year for the manufacture, possession, import, export and sale of medicinal opium, morphine and like preparations. The transport, import or possession of drugs used for certain purposes was exempted from the operation of the Opium Act and the Excise Regulation. Agricultural Inspectors in charge of the sheep farms at Yellachahalli and Hebbal were exempted from the prohibitions contained in sections 8 and 9 of the Arms Regulation, save in respect of cannons, etc. Under the Excise Regulation, certain powers were delegated to the several officers of the Excise department and the Excise Commissioner was empowered to hear appeals against the orders of the Deputy Commissioners, the power of review being reserved to Government. The foreign liquor rules were amended in respect of the inclusion of brands bottled in India and rules for regulating the bottling of portable foreign liquors for sale were prescribed. The killing or capture of birds of bright plumage, of pea-fowl and of antelope was prohibited under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation for the period till 30th June 1927. Under the Registration Regulation, revised rates of fees were prescribed and revised rules for searches and grant of copies were also issued. In exercise of the powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the system of trial by jury was extended to the districts of Tumkur and Kadur. The operation of the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation was extended to all municipal towns in the Kolar district.

ii. Military.

18. The State Military Force comprised two regiments of cavalry and three of infantry and three troops of bullock transport corps. The general re-organisation of the department was engaging the attention of Government and as a measure of retrenchment, two squadrons of the Lancers were kept dismounted and the enlistments for the Infantry were suspended pending re-organisation. The Mysore Cavalry consisted of one regiment of Lancers stationed at Bangalore and maintained for Imperial Service and another, the Mysore Horse, with headquarters at Mysore and out-posts in the frontier taluks of Jagalur and Pavagada. The Infantry consisted of three battalions of which the first was stationed in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar, the second in the districts of Shimoga, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug and the third in the districts of Mysore and Tumkur. The sanctioned total strength of the Force was 3,268, consisting of 1,028 in the Mysore Lancers and the Mysore Horse, 1,893 in the Infantry and 347 in the Mysore Transport Corps and the actual strength was 3,078 including supernumeraries. The following table shows the actual number of combatant officers and men in each arm of service as it stood on the 30th June 1923 :—

Description				Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Men
Cavalry	...	...	...	41	135	692
Infantry	...	...	...	47	367	1,276
Transport Corps	...	...	...	8	29	202

During the year under report, there were 395 Mahomedans and 432 Mahrattas in the Cavalry regiments, 662 Mahomedans, 273 Christians, 181 Mahrattas and 174 Brahmins and Rajputs in the three battalions of Infantry and 187 Mahomedans, 24 Gentus and 23 Mahrattas in the Transport Corps. The men furnished by the Mysore Horse for the two out-posts at Pavagada and Jagalur were employed on road patrol duty on the British frontier. The Jagalur *Biradari* also furnished patrols at Madrahalli and Gudimakunte.

19. The total number recruited during the year in both the regiments was 27 Cavalry. and the casualties amounted to 26 and included 2 deaths. The four Military Probationers of the department were absorbed in the regular cadre of the commissioned officers of the Cavalry. Twenty-nine horses of both the regiments remained with Government officers and private gentlemen on the 30th June 1923 under the system of boarding out of cavalry horses.

20. The Mysore Lancers was as usual, exercised in all kinds of mounted and dismounted drill, musketry, signalling in up-to-date methods and also in individual training and squadron individual mounted training in accordance with the special programme drawn up by the Military Adviser from time to time. Demonstrations on the sand-table and lectures on the several technical subjects were held during the year. One squadron was detailed for training in tactical exercises organised by the Bangalore Brigade in August 1922, another took part in the Brigade manoeuvres in January 1923 and two troops were detailed for instruction in a Field Day scheme set up by the Brigade in April 1923. One squadron with four officers proceeded to Mysore for special duty during Dasara, 1922. Discipline was well maintained and there was no court-martial held in this unit during the year. Eight candidates were detailed for instruction in the musketry classes at Satara. The unit sent competitors for the Cawnpore Woollen Mills cup, the Scindia cup and the Military Adviser cup of the Army Rifle Association, India, and the B. Squadron stood second in the Scindia cup for which one large and 24 small bronze medals were awarded. The unit also won three cups, 23 medals and several money prizes in the Madras Rifle Association meeting held at Bangalore in October 1922. One Jamedar detailed for the long course of instruction at the Cavalry School, Saugor, received instruction in equitation (including horsemanship, skill-at-arms, training remounts and capacity as instructor), tactics-topography, engineering as affecting cavalry, horse management and veterinary knowledge and also sanitation. Two candidates, one from

the Lancers and the other from the Infantry, were sent to the Physical Training class at Poona. The signalling course at Poona, was successfully undergone by two candidates and a Duffedar was detailed to attend the second course in signalling which commenced on the 14th May 1923. Two *sowars* underwent the second rate survey course at Roorkee. Two officers of the Lancers and two of the Mysore Horse attended the first course of training in the special equitation class in the Queen's Bays at Bangalore. A second batch of five officers was selected to attend the Riding School of the Queen's Bays from the 10th May 1923, but the training had to be discontinued after 4 weeks owing to paucity of Instructors in the Queen's Bays; the officers however completed the course in the Mysore Lancers itself under a trained officer. An Armourer Duffedar was deputed to the Madras Arsenal for a short course of instruction in the repair of machine guns and was declared duly qualified. Two teams from the Lancers entered for the Bangalore July Polo Tournament, 1922, and the Lancers A. Team stood for the finals and was the runner-up. The Mysore Cavalry Team consisting of several officers of the Lancers took part in the (1) Dasara Polo Tournament, Mysore, (2) Bangalore Junior Handicap Tournament, (3) Novices Polo Tournament, Madras, and (4) Raja Venugopal Tournament. In the first three tournaments, the team won the finals and the cup but in the last, the team stood for the finals and lost the match. In the Ootacamund Gymkhana Polo tournaments, the Mysore Cavalry won the cup outright for the third year and became the permanent holders of the same. The Lancers as usual entered and ran several horses in the local Gymkhana races. No remounts were purchased for admission into the Riding School and two horses were discharged. Only one farrier was admitted, trained and discharged from the school. The general health of the regiment was good and the sanitation of the lines was maintained satisfactorily. On the 1st July 1922, there remained on the strength of the regiment 454 horses. One polo pony was purchased bringing the total to 455. Of these, 144 were sold, 5 were destroyed and 1 died reducing the strength to 305 horses on the 30th June 1923. The condition of the horses was on the whole satisfactory. The Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian State Forces and the Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the signalling staff of the Lancers and the arms of the Regiment respectively and found the training, discipline and efficiency of the staff and the condition of the arms satisfactory. The paid-up share capital of the Co-operative Stores Society consisting of 585 members increased to Rs. 27,506 and HIS HIGHNESS THE YUVARAJA visited the institution and was pleased with the arrangements. The regimental reading room was well utilised by the men throughout the year.

the Mysore
Horse.

21. The strength of the horses in this unit was 258 at the beginning of the year. Eighteen horses were transferred to this unit during the year from HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S Body Guard, bringing the total strength to 276. One hundred and twenty horses were either sold or transferred and one horse died, reducing the strength to 155 on the 30th June 1923. There were 12 recruits and 1 remount in the Riding School on the 1st July 1922. Sixteen recruits were admitted during the year, bringing the strength to 28 recruits and 1 remount. Of them, 12 recruits and 1 remount were trained and discharged and 2 recruits were struck off the strength of the school, leaving 14 recruits in the school on the 30th June 1923. The regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted and dismounted drill and squadron training by the Commanding Officers assisted by Instructors. Discipline was well maintained and the Military Regulations were extended to this unit. The recruits and trained men of the regiment carried out the usual musketry practice during the year.

Infantry.

22. The actual strength of the three battalions of Infantry was 1,758 at the end of the year. Two hundred and twenty recruits were enlisted. There were 206 casualties and these comprised 138 discharged or transferred, 56 invalided on pension or gratuity and 12 deaths. The health and the discipline of the Infantry were good. Musketry practice for recruits and trained soldiers was carried out at Bangalore and Mysore as usual. The strength of the recruit boys establishment on the 30th June 1923 consisted of 23 for the Cavalry and 36 for the Infantry.

Mysore
Transport Corps.

23. The authorised strength of the Transport Corps was reduced during the year from 8 troops to 3 and the actual strength on the 30th June 1923 consisted of 335 men (including followers), 80 ponies, 207 bullocks, 3 mules, 158 iron carts and 6 ambulance carts. The workshop establishment was reduced to 22 and the carriage troop of

ponies continued as a separate body on a reduced scale and was located in the Old Sowar Lines. A large portion of the *personnel* having continued to be on out-station duties, troop drill, cart drill, foot drill, etc., were held only whenever it was possible. Candidates were deputed for training in the farriers' course at Lahore and the physical training classes at Poona and Ambala. Enlistments were confined to followers and artificers only. Two duffedars and 23 other ranks were discharged, one officer was dismissed from the service for mismanagement in the conduct of his work at Bukkapatna and another officer was reduced. A court-martial was held and the officer involved was permitted to revert to his duty as no case was made out against him. One pony and two bullocks died and 7 missing bullocks which could not be traced were ordered to be struck off the strength. The animals that remained at the close of the year were 80 ponies, 3 mules and 207 bullocks. The animals at the headquarters and at out-stations were fairly good. Out of 302 carts that remained on the strength on the 1st July 1922, the excess over the revised strength, *viz.*, 144 carts, was disposed of by auction sale in May and June 1923. Two detachments were ordered for duty at Bellara and the Kunigal Stud Farm and a third detachment of Pony Troop was ordered for special duty during the Dasara of 1922 and HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S Birthday in June 1923. In connection with the pony show held at Kunigal in September 1922, a detachment was sent for taking tents, bandsmen, etc., from Bangalore. Small detachments performed *dak* and other duties at Kunigal and Karapur during the visit of HIS HIGHNESS THE YUVARAJA of Mysore and HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS in July and December 1922 respectively. Certain cast bullocks were disposed of by the department during the *jatra* at Muduktoke. Repairs to carts were as usual carried out in the workshop. The clothing required for the several units and the Palace troops was prepared and supplied by the Military Stores.

24. There were on the Farm 10 stallions, 62 mares and 84 foals at the beginning of the year; one stallion was sold for Rs. 500 and two were given away gratis as they had become unsuitable for farm purposes. Additions to the strength of mares and foals by birth, exchange, etc., were 11 and 34 respectively and the reduction by sale, death, etc., amounted to 17 and 48 respectively. Thus the strength of the Farm on the 30th June 1923 was 7 stallions, 56 mares and 70 foals. The number of mares, both Government and private, covered from the 1st August 1922 to 31st July 1923, was 145 and the percentage of successful holdings to Government mares covered during the period (1st August 1921 to 31st July 1922) was 58.46. The approximate value of live-stock at the end of the year was Rs. 95,486 against Rs. 1,40,779 in 1921-22. There was an expenditure of Rs. 52,225 against a budget grant of Rs. 64,300 and against an anticipated income of Rs. 59,194 of which a sum of Rs. 30,125 represented actual receipts. At the request of Government, Major Scott, Deputy Assistant Director of Army Remounts in India accompanied by Major N. D'E Roberts of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps of the Hosur Remount Depot visited the Farm and gave expert opinion on its working. The Live-stock Expert in Mysore was sent to inspect and report upon the possibility of increasing the fodder supply of the Farm and on his recommendation, an Agricultural Inspector was appointed to give effect to his suggestions.

Government
Stud Farm
Kunigal.

25. The total expenditure of the Military Department including the expenses connected with the Kunigal Stud Farm and the Hesarghatta Grass Farm as well as the cost of the Palace Military reckoned at Rs. 2 lakhs amounted to Rs. 16,22,854 as against Rs. 28,40,806 (revised figure) in the previous year. This revised figure for 1921-22 includes Rs. 3,96,759 due towards the equipment account and Rs. 5,83,000 due towards arrears of the Palace Military expenditure.

Finance.

iii. Police.

26. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force at the end of the year consisted of 899 officers and 5,293 men as against 904 officers and 5,303 men in the last year, the reduction being due to the abolition of the posts of 4 officers in the Police Training School and of the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Sagar. There was a temporary force of 34 officers and 134 men as against 28 officers and 119 men in the preceding year. The particulars detailed below show the sanctioned

Police Force
Strength.

and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular force as it stood on the last day of the year :—

Particulars of the Force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
	Officers	Men	1921-22		1922-23	
			Officers	Men	Officers	Men
1. Headquarter Police (Central Office and the Police Training School).	28	4	24	4	15	4
2. Railways	14	153	14	153	14	153
3. Gold Fields Police	48	307	49	307	48	307
4. City Police, Bangalore	57	308	56	308	57	306
5. City Police, Mysore	46	275	46	273	46	238
6. Special Reserve Police	13	183	12	179	13	153
7. District Police	675	4,063	673	3,963	672	3,593
Total	881*	5,293	874	5,187	865	4,754

Recruitment and discipline.

27. There were 573 enlistments during the year as against 454 in the previous year and the number of vacancies at the end of the year was 169 as against 116 in the preceding year. One hundred and fifty men were dismissed and 57 deserted the force. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and in criminal courts was 3,056 as against 2,768 in the previous year showing an increase of 287. Of these, 3,031 were for breaches of departmental rules and discipline and 25 for offences. The number of officers and men rewarded by promotion was 3 as against the same number in the last year and the number of men who were given money rewards was 260 as against 234 in 1921-22. The money rewards amounted to Rs. 2,489-8-0 as against Rs. 2,329 in the previous year. A money reward of Rs. 20 and a watch of the value of Rs. 30 were granted by the Salem Police for good work done by a Jamadar of the Kadur district and an Inspector of the Bangalore district respectively. During the year under report, there was only one class in Kannada for training Station House Officers into which was admitted such Daffedars and constables as were likely to be benefited by the training. The number thus admitted was 48 and 42 of them passed in the final examination at the close of the year. Sixty-nine literate and 75 illiterate constables were trained in two batches as usual in police catechism, drill and shooting and 137 of them passed in the final examination.

Statistics of crime.

28. There was a fall from 6,526 to 6,410 in the total number of cognisable crimes. The districts of Shimoga, Mysore and Chitadrug and the French Rocks circle showed an increase in the number of crimes. Including 4,497 cases which were pending, there were on the whole 10,907 cases as against 12,055 cases in the previous year for the Police to deal with. Of these, 4 cases were transferred to the British Police and investigation was refused in 290 cases; 1,516 cases were declared by the magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or as non-cognizable. One thousand and thirty-five cases were returned as undetectable as against 1,091 in the last year, while 87 cases were struck off on "A" Form, 24 cases were withdrawn, 112 cases compounded and 7 cases were otherwise disposed of. Of the remaining 7,832 cases, 2,681 cases ended in conviction and 1,255 cases in acquittal or discharge, leaving 3,896 cases pending at the close of the year. One thousand two hundred and forty-eight cases on charge sheets and 1,338 reported as false, etc., were pending with the magistrates and 1,467 cases were under investigation with the police at the end of the year. The total number of persons concerned in cognisable cases dealt with by the Police was

* This does not take into account the superior controlling staff of the Department consisting of the Inspector-General of Police, 11 Superintendents and 6 Assistant Superintendents.

10,040 (5,920 arrested, 730 who appeared before the magistrates under orders and 3,390 pending from last year) as against 11,432 (6,540 arrested and 4,892 pending from previous year) in 1921-22. Out of these 10,040 persons, 3,535 persons were convicted, 2,899 were acquitted or discharged, 8 died, 294 were released by the Police under Section 169 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 127 by the magistrates before trial. Excluding those who were otherwise dealt with, 2,907 remained in custody at the close of the year pending investigation or trial. The total number of non-cognizable cases entertained by magistrates during the year under report was 10,400 as against 10,472 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 72 cases. Including the previous year's pendency of 1,742 cases, the total number of cases dealt with during the year was 12,142. Of these, 3,520 or 27·3 per cent ended in conviction as against 2,590 or 21·2 per cent in the previous year; 5,748 ended in acquittal or discharge; and 1,148 were otherwise disposed of, leaving 1,726 cases pending trial at the close of the year. Inclusive of 3,301 who were under trial before the courts at the beginning of the year, 22,040 appeared before courts in the above cases. Of the 17,085 persons tried, 4,220 were convicted, 12,865 were either acquitted or discharged and 1,065 were discharged after appearance without trial. Six persons died, 673 were concerned in cases which were compounded or withdrawn, 33 were transferred, 361 absconded and 86 were otherwise disposed of, leaving 3,098 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. Seventy-four persons were arrested by the village police in 59 cases as against the same number of persons in 62 cases in the previous year; of these, 47 persons in 41 cases were convicted, 7 persons in 5 cases were discharged or acquitted, one person in one case was released by the Police and 10 persons in 12 cases were awaiting trial. Three *thoties* in the Mysore district were rewarded for their prompt work in arresting old offenders with stolen property. During the year under report, 558 cognizable and 11 non-cognizable cases were referred to the Police for enquiry as against 587 and 19 cases respectively in the previous year. The largest number of references made under cognizable cases was in the Kadur district, being 83 as against 103. The largest number of sessions cases was in the French Rocks circle and the Kolar district, being 14 and 13 cases respectively. The best results were secured in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. Next come the Shimoga district and Kolar Gold Fields circle. The percentages of convictions as regards cases and of persons convicted fell from 79·6 and 56·9 to 60·4 and 50·7 respectively. The total number of cases of serious offences against person reported as well as pending was 1,077 as against 1,236 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 159 cases. Twenty-two cases of murder out of 56 ended in conviction. Seventeen murders are reported to be due to intrigues about women or domestic differences, 13 to land disputes and ill-feeling, 5 to infanticide and 21 to other causes. Previous convictions were proved against 214 out of 2,104 persons convicted of offences relating to coin and Government stamps and against property. The total value of property lost and recovered in 2,719 cognizable cases was about Rs. 2,25,891 and Rs. 82,782 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,84,084 and Rs. 1,99,930.

29. Under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 20,300 licenses were issued during the calendar year 1922 as against 17,251 licenses in the previous year, the increase being reported to be due to people having largely resorted to the use of fire-arms for the protection of crops against the ravages of wild animals and of property against attacks of burglars on the frontier. Fifty seven cases involving 58 persons were prosecuted for violation of the provisions of this Regulation and the rules framed thereunder of which 34 cases involving 35 persons ended in conviction while 5 cases involving 5 persons ended in acquittal or discharge and the remaining 18 cases involving 18 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year. Neither guns nor ammunition were manufactured during the year. One person in the Mysore district was prosecuted and convicted under the Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation. Eighty seven juveniles (35 in Mysore city, 20 in Bangalore city, 17 in Kolar district, 9 in Kolar Gold Fields, 5 in Shimoga and 1 in Kadur) were warned as first offenders during the year under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation as against 33 in the last year. Twelve cases of coffee thefts were treated as ordinary thefts under the Penal Code in the districts of Kadur and Hassan with the result that 3 of them ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal or discharge, 6 were otherwise disposed of and 1 was pending with the Police for investigation at the close of the year. Seven persons in all were arrested in 5 cases

Working of the
Arms and other
Regulations.

and 3 of them were convicted and the remaining 4 persons were acquitted or discharged. During the calendar year 1922, the number of licenses issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 283 *i.e.*, 52 more than in the previous year, the increase being spread over all the districts except Tumkur. The amount of license fees realised also increased from Rs. 1,610 in 1921 to Rs. 1,810. The total number of processes including those under the Breach of Contract Act issued, executed and unexecuted during the year was 142,848, 115,972 and 25,260 as against 160,268, 128,994 and 31,274 respectively in the previous year. The remaining 1,116 were pending with the Police at the close of the year.

Detection and prevention of crime.

30. The criminal investigation staff was, in addition to the usual work, employed (1) in collecting information about the movements of criminal gangs, and (2) in helping the investigation of (a) a murder case in the Bangalore taluk, (b) of the forged currency note case of Saklespur taluk and of Bangalore Civil and Military Station, (c) of the Khilafat note cheating case of Channapatna taluk, (d) of the Railway cash theft case, (e) of the parcel theft case of the Nanjangud Railway Station and (f) of the watch theft case in the running train between Mysore and Bangalore. Of 1,518 registered known-depredators, 1,175 were present, 164 were out of view, 57 died, 56 were in jail, 49 were transferred to other jurisdictions and 17 were removed from the registers. During the period under report, 11 convicted persons were ordered by magistrates to notify residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code against 3 in the previous year. Seventy-five old offenders with 3 or more convictions to their credit were re-convicted. One hundred and seven persons were proceeded against in 58 cases for vagrancy and bad character as against 148 persons in 65 cases; of these, 80 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 1 was required to furnish security. In the investigation of 571 heinous cases reported during the year, the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police took a large part. In the matter of successful detection, the Shimoga district occupied the first place, the second, third and fourth places belonging respectively to Chitaldrug, Tumkur and the Kolar Gold Fields; while the French Rocks circle and the district of Bangalore occupied the last and the tenth places in the scale. The number of permanent criminal gangs in the State was 595 consisting of 22,644 persons and the number of wandering gangs that passed through the State was 623 comprising 3,192 males, 3,411 females and 5,521 children. The gang of woddars residing in Kolar Gold Fields circle was declared a criminal tribe under the Criminal Tribes Regulation and the total number of persons registered under the Regulation up to the end of June 1923 was 1,319 persons. On the 1st July 1922, there were 38,688 slips on record and 2,741 slips were received during the year bringing the total to 41,429 slips in the Bureau at the close of the year. Out of the 3,248 slips received during the year as against 2,876 in the previous year, 670 were traced against 586 in 1921-22. The finger-print expert gave evidence in 30 criminal cases and 25 civil suits and his written opinion was furnished in 53 civil suits and 9 criminal and 5 departmental cases, against 45 civil suits and 9 criminal cases in the previous year. Instruction in the finger-print system was given by the Expert to the students of the Police Training School during the year.

Criminal gangs.

Finger print.

General.

Inspections.

Ookads.

31. During the year, the District Superintendents of Police of Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and Chitaldrug met their respective border District Superintendents of Police of the British territory. The Inspector-General of Police toured in all the districts of the State and inspected 10 District Police Superintendents' offices, 6 Assistant Police Superintendents' offices including the Police Training School, 55 investigating centres, 8 sub-stations and 16 out-posts. There was no change in the number of *Ookads* sanctioned *viz.*, 352 and all of them were reported to be working except 3 in French Rocks and 6 in Shimoga district for want of men. Besides the usual guard and escort duties, small detachments of the Special Reserve were employed in the Akkur village of the Channapatna taluk and in Purgali village of the Malvalli taluk to prevent a breach of the peace in those localities. A special detachment was deputed for duty at Channapatna in connection with the Scout Rally from the 31st May to the 3rd June 1923.

32. Important administrative measures sanctioned by Government during the year were the following:— Administrative measures.

- (1) Abolition of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Sagar.
- (2) Reduction of the staff attached to the Police Training School by 2 Inspectors, 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Gymnastic Instructor, 1 Survey Instructor and 1 Stenographer.
- (3) Formation of a separate Emergency Reserve in every district except Mysore and Bangalore and the reduction in the strength of the District Reserve in all the districts.
- (4) Issue of instructions defining the responsibilities of Deputy Commissioners in the matter of inspections of stations and investigation of cases.
- (5) The abolition of the local allowance of officers in the Kolar Gold Fields circle drawing more than Rs. 50 per mensem and the withdrawal of the concession granted to Police officers of pay below Rs. 75 to draw travelling allowances in addition to permanent horse allowance for journeys in their local limits.

33. The cost of the Police administration during the year was Rs. 14,97,312 Finance. as against Rs. 16,21,870 in 1921-22, showing a reduction of Rs. 1,24,558.

iv. Extradition.

34. The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903, was 34, consisting of 26 British subjects and 8 subjects of the Mysore State. Including the 7 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were altogether 41 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 8 were acquitted, 28 convicted and 2 discharged. Three cases were pending at the end of 1922-23 and in one of these, proceedings were stopped under Section 249 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

35. Sixty-four persons were surrendered to the British authorities for trial during the year. Of these, 14 were British subjects and the rest subjects of the Mysore State. Of the persons surrendered, 16 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 48 in cases falling under special or local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore were known only in 4 cases, which ended in conviction.

v. Criminal justice.

36. The number of criminal courts which exercised original jurisdiction, General. excluding the Chief Court, remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 128, the court of the Assistant Commissioner and first class magistrate, Chintamani sub-division, having been abolished with effect from the 1st July 1922 and that of a bench of magistrates having been opened at Closepet on the 9th October 1922. The 128 courts consisted of the courts of three sessions judges, 8 district magistrates, 19 first class magistrates, 40 second class magistrates, 9 third class magistrates and 46 benches of magistrates.

37. There was a decrease during the year in the number of offences reported Original cases. and in that returned as true, the respective figures being 20,445 and 18,338 against 21,424 and 20,571 in 1921-22. With the 9,757 persons pending trial at the end of the previous year, the total number of persons brought to trial was 40,240 against 44,797 in 1921-22. Of the persons brought to trial, 7,876 or 19.5 per cent were convicted and 24,216 or 60.1 per cent acquitted or discharged, the respective percentages for the previous year being 17.8 and 59.7. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of persons tried under the Indian Penal Code for offences affecting the human body, being 15,183 persons against 17,280 in the year 1921-22; of whom 935 or 6.1 per cent were convicted and 11,498 or 75.7 per cent acquitted or discharged, the respective percentages being almost the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6.3 and 74.3. As regards offences against property, the percentages of convictions and of acquittals or discharges were 21.9 and 53.1 against 21.9 and 51.01 in 1921-22. The total number of persons accused of heinous offences and the total number of cases in which they were involved were 2,824 and 1,609 respectively, as against 3,130 and 1,838 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 3 cases under "rape", 130 cases under "theft", 27 cases under "cattle theft", 12 cases

under "receiving stolen property", 16 cases under "murder", 8 cases under "culpable homicide not amounting to murder" and 35 cases under "grievous hurt." There was an increase of 4 cases under "robbery" being 30 against 26 in the year 1921-22. Judged as a whole, the year's record of heinous crimes was one of decrease from 1,833 to 1,609. The number of persons convicted under special and local laws was 4,102 against 3,683 and of those acquitted or discharged 2,066 against 1,898, the respective percentages being 57.3 and 28.8 against 54.2 and 27.9 in the year 1921-22.

Original courts.

38. Out of 40,209 persons tried by magistrates against 44,707 in 1921-22, 24,077 or 59.8 per cent were acquitted or discharged against 26,567 or 59.4 per cent and 7,757 or 19.2 per cent were convicted against 8,003 or 17.9 per cent. In spite of a decrease in the total number of persons convicted, the number of those convicted on summary trial rose from 2,561 or 32.7 per cent in 1921-22 to 2,681 or 34.5 per cent in the year under report. The number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year appreciably decreased from 9,689 to 7,908. There was a substantial decrease in the average duration, being 48.1 days against 84.5 and 77.5 in the two previous years. The district magistrates disposed of 17 cases involving 18 persons against 7 cases of 11 persons in the previous year. With the previous year's pendency of 24 cases involving 68 persons and with the 118 cases involving 248 persons newly instituted, there were on the whole for trial 142 cases involving 316 persons against 170 cases and 430 persons. Of these, 122 cases involving 262 persons (including the cases of 3 persons who died) were disposed of, leaving 20 cases of 54 persons pending at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 49 of 139 persons ended in acquittal and 70 cases of 120 persons in conviction. The average duration of sessions cases slightly rose from 56.8 in 1921-22 to 62.4 in the year under report, the rise having been contributed by the Bangalore and Shimoga divisions while there was a decrease in the Mysore division. There were the appeals of 1,533 persons to be dealt with by the appellate courts; those of 1,116 persons were before magistrates and of 417 before sessions judges. Magistrates disposed of the appeals of 957 persons and sessions judges of 319. The average duration of appeals was 38 days in the courts of magistrates and 41.4 in those of sessions judges.

Appeals.

39. The number of first appeals to the Chief Court was 155 or 18 less than in 1921-22, of which 85 were transferred for disposal to the court of the sessions judge, Bangalore division. Inclusive of 17 appeals pending from the previous year (after excluding 3 transferred to the sessions judge, Bangalore), there were for disposal by the Chief Court 81 appeals from convictions against 145 in 1921-22. Of the 151 appellants concerned in these appeals, the sentences imposed on 68 were reversed or altered, those on 66 were upheld, that on 1 was enhanced and the appeals of 2 were rejected, leaving the appeals of 14 persons in 6 cases pending at the end of the year. Of the 8 orders of acquittal (including 2 from the previous year) appealed against by Government, the orders were reversed in 3 cases, in 4, they were upheld and in 1, a new trial was ordered. The average duration of appeals was 68.49 days against 60.74 in 1921-22 and 75.24 in 1920-21.

Reference and revision.

40. The number of applicants for revision before district magistrates during the year was 474; of which the applications of 245 persons were rejected; on the applications of 115 persons, new trial or further enquiry was ordered; and the cases of 62 were pending at the close of the year. In the cases of 85 persons out of 106 applicants, revisional jurisdiction by the courts of sessions was exercised. Applications of three persons were rejected; the sentence or order in the case of 56 persons was confirmed; new trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 23 persons; the sentence was reversed in the case of 2 persons, 1 applicant was referred to the Chief Court and the applications of 21 persons were pending at the close of the year. Eleven cases involving 15 persons (including 2 cases involving 4 persons pending from the previous year) were submitted to the Chief Court under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, for confirmation of sentence of death. In 8 cases involving 9 persons, the sentence was confirmed; in 1 case involving 2 persons, the sentence of death was confirmed in the case of one person and commuted to transportation for life in the case of the other; and in 2 cases involving 4 persons, the sentence was set aside and the persons were set at liberty, leaving no case pending at the end of the year. References under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, were made to the Chief Court in 2 cases involving

2 persons, the result being a conviction in both cases. Applications for revision from 576 persons were received in the Chief Court; of them, 27 were rejected; in the case of 307 persons, the sentence was confirmed and in the case of 7 enhanced; the sentence was reduced or otherwise altered in respect of 50 persons and reversed in the case of 64 and proceedings were quashed in 9 cases. New trial or enquiry was ordered in the case of 7 persons, leaving the applications of 105 persons pending disposal at the close of the year. There were for disposal 8 miscellaneous appeals involving 8 persons, all of which were disposed of during the year. Ten persons who were sentenced to death submitted memorials for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy. The memorials of 2 persons were rejected and in the case of 5 persons, the sentences of death were commuted to transportation for life, leaving 3 memorials pending disposal at the end of the year.

Memorials to
His Highness the
Maharaja.

41. Ten cases against 15 were tried by jury. The judges accepted the verdict in 8 cases and 2 cases were referred to the Chief Court under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Out of 101 cases tried with the aid of assessors, the judges agreed with the assessors in 74 cases, differed from one assessor in nine cases and from two assessors in 18 cases.

Trial by jury.

42. The number of persons on whom the sentence of death was passed fell from 21 in the year 1921-22 to 8 and that of transportation for life from 29 to 15. Of the 8,446 persons convicted, the number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 1,880 against 2,243; to whipping 59 against 50; to fine 6,255 against 5,971 and the number of persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour was 37. The courts had to deal with 3,188 miscellaneous proceedings involving 4,192 persons against 2,779 concerning 3,815 persons in 1921-22. The number of persons discharged and convicted was respectively 2,586 and 516, leaving 1,090 pending at the end of the year. The number of persons against whom action was taken for having made frivolous or vexatious complaints under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was 16 against 6 in 1921-22. Witnesses that attended the courts of magistrates numbered 122,242 as against 121,210 in 1921-22; of them, 117,337 were detained for one day, 4,356 for two days, 445 for three days and 54 for four days and more. There was a fall in the number of witnesses actually examined, being 50,876 against 52,274, and the amount of travelling allowance and *batta* paid to them was Rs. 1,737-14-0 against 1,320-11-0. In the courts of sessions, 1,456 witnesses against 1,757 were examined; of them, 627 were in the Bangalore division; 416 in the Mysore division and 413 in the Shimoga division. The allowances paid to these witnesses amounted to Rs. 2,762-8-3 against Rs. 3,839-10-3 in 1921-22. The number of persons fined was 6,255 against 5,971 and of the aggregate sum of Rs. 57,127-4-3 imposed as fine during the year, a sum of Rs. 55,156-8-4 as against Rs. 55,733-1-5 in 1921-22 was realised. The amount of compensation paid to complainants was Rs. 2,385-4-0 against Rs. 2,209-3-7.

Miscellaneous.

43. Inclusive of 2 European British subjects whose cases were pending from the previous year, 13 persons in all were brought to trial before Justices of the Peace. Seven persons were convicted, 3 acquitted or discharged and the charge sheet in respect of the remaining one person was returned for want of jurisdiction. Thus there were cases of 2 persons pending disposal at the end of the year.

European
British subjects.

44. Only the district magistrate of Tumkur inspected all the subordinate courts under him, the remaining district magistrates inspecting the majority of courts within their respective jurisdictions. The two puisne judges of the Chief Court inspected the courts of five district magistrates and the courts of the first class magistrates of Davangere, Chitaldrug, Chikballapur, Chikmagalur, Bangalore and Shimoga, besides the court of the city magistrate, Bangalore.

Inspections.

45. The receipts amounted to Rs. 95,282 against Rs. 95,522 and the charges to Rs. 2,46,629 against Rs. 2,37,002.

Finance.

vi. Civil justice.

46. SIR LESLIE CREERY MILLER, KT., C.B.E., who was Chief Judge of the Chief Court since the 20th July 1914, retired from service with effect from the 20th July 1922 when he was succeeded by RAJADHARMAPRAVINA DEWAN BAHADUR MR. K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR. There was no change during the year either

in the number or in the jurisdiction of civil courts in the State. There were three district courts, three subordinate judges' courts and twenty-one munsiffs' courts, one of which was temporary. The question of reducing congestion which was due mainly to the insufficient number of courts was considered by the Chief Court and detailed proposals were submitted to Government during the year. Government have since sanctioned two additional munsiffs' courts, one for Bangalore and the other for Mysore, besides making the second munsiff's court at Tumkur permanent. Proposals were submitted for the thorough reform of the system of process service, for the revision of the existing schedule of suits triable by small cause courts and for the appointment of chief clerks with quasi-judicial functions to assist the presiding officers of heavily worked munsiffs' courts. A list of Advocates in actual practice was compiled during the year and the total number of Advocates, including the 25 newly enrolled, stood at 272 at the close of the year. Thirty-five pleaders of the first grade and 37 of the second grade were newly enrolled and 296 certificates of both classes were renewed during the year. There will be no future admissions to the class of second grade pleaders.

Litigation.

47. The institutions in the courts slightly rose from 38,101 in 1921-22 to 36,371 suits during the year. This total gives a proportion of one suit for every 161 persons of the entire population of the State. Ordinary suits and small causes filed in the munsiffs' courts were 31,478 against 31,308, in the subordinate judges' courts 4,809 against 4,714 and in the district courts 84 against 79 in the year previous. The areas within the jurisdiction of the courts of the munsiff of Kolar Gold Fields and the first munsiff at Mysore and Bangalore are the most litigious with one suit for every 59, 114 and 125 persons respectively and the least litigious areas are those within the jurisdiction of the munsiff's court at Shimoga and second munsiffs' courts at Mysore and Bangalore with one suit for every 332, 341 and 384 persons respectively. Taking small causes separately, out of 20,666 suits instituted, 15,819 were based on contracts in writing, 1,043 on contracts not in writing, 1,508 on accounts stated, 54 were for money had and received, 2,097 for value of goods sold, 29 for wages, work and materials, 36 for breach of contract, 179 for rent, 193 for movable property or the value thereof and 8 for damages. The aggregate value of suits, ordinary and small cause, was Rs. 77,97,927-6-5 against Rs. 85,56,933-4-8 in 1921-22 and the number of suits capable of money valuation was 35,818 against 35,600 in the previous year. The average value of a suit was Rs. 217-11-4 during the year against Rs. 240-4-9 in the previous year. Of the small causes, 800 were of values not exceeding Rs. 10; 10,355 of values above Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 50; 7,701 of values above Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100 and 2,110 of values above Rs. 100 up to Rs. 300.

Original jurisdiction.
Village Courts.

48. There were 201 village courts in existence at the close of the year 1921-22, and 10 courts were newly opened during the year under report. Out of these 211 courts, 76 had no work, 14 did not furnish any information and the remaining 121 worked during the period under review.

Munsiffs' courts,
sub-judges' courts and
district courts.

49. Exclusive of 18 suits transferred from one court to another, the opening balance for the year was 19,580, which, with 36,371 suits instituted during the year and 1,500 re-filed and remanded, brought the total number of suits to 57,451 consisting of 29,203 ordinary suits and 28,248 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 17,456 against 16,479 in 1921-22, the disposals of contested causes being 6,389 or 36.6 per cent. The number of small causes disposed of was 22,228 against 19,946 in 1921-22, the disposal of contested cases being 3,328 or 14.9 per cent. The number of suits for disposal during the year was, before the munsiffs' courts, 49,797; before the subordinate judges' courts, 7,417; and before the district courts, 237. The pendency at the close of the year in the munsiffs', subordinate judges' and district courts was 15,234, 2,385 and 148 cases respectively. The average duration of contested suits, ordinary and small cause, taken together rose from 468.62 to 492.8 days, the increase in the average being mainly due to the increased attention paid by courts to the disposal of old and long pending suits. The disposals included 3,895 ordinary suits and 2,022 small causes of an abnormal duration, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,910 and 1,707 and the average duration of the former was 999 and of the latter 422 as against 872 and 407 days in the previous year. With 3,708 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were for disposal before the subordinate courts 11,850 miscellaneous cases against 10,801 in 1921-22. Of these, 1,140 were applications

Miscellaneous.

for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 3,039 for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 282 for review of judgment, 320 for permission to sue *in forma pauperis* and the rest, *viz.*, 7,063, related to other matters. The number of cases disposed of was 8,064 against 7,093 leaving 3,786 miscellaneous cases pending at the close of the year.

50. The appeals that the subordinate courts had to deal with consisted of 691 (after excluding 14 transferred from one court to another) pending from the previous year and 832 fresh ones, bringing the total number of appeals for disposal to 1,523 as against 1,231 in the previous year; 383 of these were before the subordinate judges and 1,140 before the district judges. The aggregate value of appeals instituted was Rs. 2,01,233-10-10 against Rs. 1,54,887-15-0 in the previous year. The disposals were 635 against 526; but in spite of the increase of 109 in disposals, the number left pending rose to 888 from 705 in the previous year. Of the appeals pending, 99 were in the district judge's court, Bangalore, 396 and 171 in the district judge's and subordinate judge's courts of the Mysore division, and 156 and 66 in those of the Shimoga division. The average duration of appeals in the subordinate judges' courts rose to 488 days from 360 in 1921-22 while in the district Judges' courts, it rose to 322 days from 283 in the previous year. The number of miscellaneous appeals arising out of execution and miscellaneous cases was 251, of which 156 were disposed of, leaving 95 pending.

Appellate courts.
(1) Subordinate and district judges' courts.

51. The number of regular appeals filed during the year under report before the Chief Court was 443 against 383 in the previous year; while the number of regular appeals pending at the close of 1921-22 was 405. One hundred and thirty-four appeals out of a total of 848 were transferred to the district court, Bangalore. Thus the total number of appeals for disposal before the Chief Court was 714 against 644 in 1921-22; and 247 appeals were disposed of against 239 in the previous year, leaving 467 appeals pending as against 405 in 1921-22. There was a marked fall in the general average duration which was 498 days as against 558.5 in the preceding year. The value of first appeals disposed of was Rs. 2,72,421-14-8 as against Rs. 1,77,527-15-9 in 1921-22. The number of second appeals filed was 127 against 131, 41 of them relating to immovable property; including 167 appeals pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal was 294 against 314 in 1921-22. Of these, 170 appeals of the aggregate value of Rs. 53,500-1-11 were disposed of against 147 appeals of the value of Rs. 34,385-10-2 in 1921-22, leaving 124 appeals pending as against 167. The average duration of all appeals taken together decreased from 456.12 days in 1921-22 to 431.52 in the year under report. The number of miscellaneous appeals filed was 53 against 56 in 1921-22, all of them being from original orders. Including 22 pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 80 miscellaneous appeals against 82 out of which 60 against the same number were disposed of leaving 20 pending disposal. Inclusive of 75 cases pending from the previous year, there were 304 civil petitions and revision petitions against 246 in the previous year. Of these, 242 against 171 were disposed of, leaving 62 pending. The appellate work of the Chief Court taken as a whole showed an increase in the disposals of first and second appeals, the total number being 417 against 386 in 1921-22, as also in the aggregate number of disposals, being 721 against 562.

(2) Chief Court.
(a) Regular appeals.

(b) Miscellaneous appeals.

(c) Reference and revision.

52. The total number of insolvency petitions for disposal during the year was 646, including 219 petitions pending from the previous year. Of these, 154 were granted and 50 rejected; 182 were withdrawn and 260 were pending at the close of the year. Receivers were appointed in 24 cases. The gross realisations from the assets of the insolvents were Rs. 43,195-11-9 against Rs. 25,142-8-11 in the previous year and Rs. 27,072-8-0 against Rs. 18,645-14-11 were paid out as dividends to creditors.

Insolvency.

53. Including 20,162 applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 62,074 applications for execution of decrees against 58,276 in 1921-22. Of these, 39,532 were disposed of, leaving 22,542 pending at the end of the year. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 24,685, being 52 per cent. Immovable property was sold in 2,219 cases and movables in 169. Out of 1,311 persons arrested, 103 were actually imprisoned. The amount realised in execution proceedings was Rs. 19,01,614-1-11 against Rs. 16,16,219-2-2 in 1921-22. The number of processes issued during the year was 269,052 against 261,014 in 1921-22 and the receipts and charges of the process establishments were, respectively,

Applications for execution of decrees.

Processes
Karnataka State Library
3*
Accession No.

Inspections. Rs. 1,50,779-7-0 and Rs. 1,08,292-7-6 against Rs. 1,47,039-15-0 and Rs. 1,03,349-6-6 in 1921-22 with a net savings of Rs. 42,483-15-6 against Rs. 38,690-8-6 in the previous year. The Chief Judge inspected the courts of the district and subordinate judges at Mysore, the first and second munsiffs' courts at Mysore and Bangalore and the munsiffs' courts of Nanjangud and Seringapatam as well as the central record room at Bangalore. The two puisne judges of the Chief Court and the district judges also inspected several courts.

Finance. 54. The total receipts of the Judicial department (Civil) including the Chief Court during the year under report were Rs. 9,16,991-14-4 as against Rs. 8,41,625-3-7 in the previous year; and the charges amounted to Rs. 5,73,916-5-9 against Rs. 5,95,417-10-5 in 1921-22, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,43,075-8-7 against Rs. 2,46,207-9-2 which is nearly one lakh more than in the previous year.

vii. Prisons.*

Accommodation. 55. There were 2 jails and 78 lock-ups as in the previous year. Accommodation was available in the two jails for 1,258 persons, the average population accommodated being however 997·64 against 1,079·31 in 1921.

Prisoners of all classes. 56. There were, on the 1st January 1922, 1,410 prisoners of all classes. Fresh admissions during the year numbered 7,589 or 963 less than in the year 1921. The number of prisoners discharged from all causes was 7,804, leaving 1,195 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners fell from 1,327·4 to 1,208·5. The number of under-trial prisoners dealt with, including those in confinement (369) at the beginning of the year, was 4,170, showing a decrease of 977 as compared with the figure for the previous year. Of these, 1,736 were convicted and 1,851 were either released or discharged. Five died, 1 escaped and 337 were transferred, leaving 240 in detention at the close of 1922. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners fell from 334·3 to 263·3 and the average period of detention of persons awaiting trial rose from 23 to 24 days. There were 144 civil prisoners, inclusive of 9 at the end of 1921. Of these, 134 were discharged, leaving 10 in confinement at the close of the year. The convict population on the 1st January 1922 was 1,032 consisting of 994 men and 38 women. During the year, 2,614 men and 136 women were admitted by direct committal, while 903 convicts were received by transfer, bringing the total number of convicts dealt with to 4,635 as against 4,698 in 1921. Of these, 315 were released on appeal, 2,178 on expiry of sentence and 167 under remission rules. Eight hundred and sixty-nine were transferred to other jails, 1 was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, 2 were surrendered to the British authorities and 6 executed. There were 2 escapes and 4 deaths, leaving 945 convicts at the end of 1922. The daily average number of convicts fell to 937·6 from 986·8 in 1921. Of those newly admitted, 2,098 or 76 per cent were illiterate and 307 or 11 per cent had been previously convicted. The great bulk of the admissions consisted, as usual, of Hindus and Sikhs, who formed 73 per cent; and the remaining were Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists and Jains. The number of juvenile offenders under the age of 15 rose from 63 to 78 (74 boys and 4 girls) of whom 9 had been previously convicted.

(1) Prisoners under trial.

(2) Civil prisoners.

(3) Convicts.

Conduct. 57. The conduct of the prisoners was generally good. The two convicts who escaped during the year were re-captured. The number of prison offences decreased from 506 to 446 of which 94 were major offences. Cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted also fell from 16 to 12. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 441 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,246 to rigorous imprisonment, 4 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, 50 to transportation for life and 9 to death. One thousand two hundred and ninety-seven persons had not more than one month's imprisonment. The number of convicts released under remission rules rose from 232 to 267; and the maximum remission earned in days (by a life-term convict of the Central Jail) was 1,055. The maximum gratuity earned (by another convict of the same jail) was Rs. 52-4-0, the average gratuity earned by convicts released being Re. 1-9-9 against Re. 0-15-3 in 1921.

Vital statistics. 58. The number of prisoners admitted into hospitals rose from 582 to 1,043 and the daily average number of the sick rose from 14·3 to 18·1. But the mortality

*The report on this Section relates to the calendar year 1922.

among them decreased from 14 to 9. The supply of water to jails and lock-ups was wholesome and sufficient.

59. Religious teachers of different denominations were as usual allowed to impart religious instruction weekly in the two jails at Bangalore and Mysore to prisoners of their respective persuasions. The jails at Bangalore and Mysore and 54 lock-ups were inspected in detail by the Inspector-General of Prisons and 50 of the lock-ups by the district magistrates. The Bangalore Central Jail was once visited by a non-official visitor. Miscellaneous.

60. The amount realised from the employment of convict labour fell from Rs. 20,915 to Rs. 19,687, the decrease being attributed to the fewer number of convicts employed on manufactures and to the fall in sales. With a view to improve the financial position of the jails, the daily wage-rate for extra-mural labour has since been raised from two to four annas. The gross expenditure on prisons during the year amounted to Rs. 1,60,653, showing a decrease of Rs. 20,300 compared with the figures for 1921, which is ascribed to the smaller daily average number of the prison population. The average gross and net cost per head was Rs. 132-14-11 and Rs. 116-10-3 respectively against Rs. 136-5-3 and Rs. 120-9-2 in 1921. Finance.

viii. Registration of assurances.

61. Rules regarding searches and the grant of encumbrance certificates were revised and the rates of fees payable for the registration of documents and other operations were enhanced from the 1st March 1923 and 1st August 1922 respectively. There were at the end of the year under report the same number of special and *ex-officio* Sub-Registry offices as in the previous year, *viz.*, 60 and 13 respectively. The number of registrations declined from 143,030 to 133,163 or by about 6·89 per cent. Of the total number of documents registered, 129,410 related to immovable property, 108,777 thereof being compulsorily and 20,633 optionally registrable. Out of the remaining 3,753 documents, 2,850 related to movable property, 900 were wills and three authorities to adopt. All classes of documents showed a decrease. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 4,21,12,336 against Rs. 4,51,77,184, showing a decrease of Rs. 30,64,843 or about 6·78 per cent. Documents presented by or on behalf of co-operative societies and other institutions exhibited a decrease from 2,245 to 1,919 and the fees foregone were Rs. 7,473 as against Rs. 7,642 in the previous year. Seven thousand five hundred and ten applications for the transfer of revenue registry were received and sent by the registering officers to the revenue authorities during the year as against 8,487 in 1921-22. Three cases of prosecution under the Registration Act were pending at the commencement of the year and 3 were instituted during the year. Of these, 5 ended in conviction and 1 was disposed of subsequently. Consequent on a decline in registrations and minor operations, the income from fees on registrations, etc., fell from Rs. 3,19,242 to Rs. 3,14,703 or by about 1·42 per cent. The expenditure in the department rose from Rs. 1,50,433 in 1921-22 to Rs. 1,50,741, the increase being Rs. 308. All the Registry offices in the State except that at Mysore were inspected during the year either by the Inspector-General or by the District Registrars or the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration offices.

ix. Municipal administration.

62. The number of municipalities in the State continued to be 102 as in the previous year. Elections for the re-constitution of municipal councils were held in 11 municipalities during the year, the average number of voters who took part in the elections being 54·26. The total strength of members of all municipal bodies on the last day of the year was 1,373 of whom 547 were elected and the rest were nominated by Government (nominated members including 329 salaried servants of Government). Ninety-four municipal councils held the prescribed number of meetings during the year, the average attendance being 1·78 official and 7·08 non-official members. Good progress was made by a few municipal councils in the framing of bye-laws and rules. The Municipal Regulation was amended so as to authorize the municipal councils, both town and minor, to levy an education cess for the General.

promotion of primary education in the State. The existing rules were amended during the year prohibiting Government servants from standing as candidates for election as Presidents and Vice-Presidents of municipal councils. The levy of toll on through traffic by the town municipal council of Chitaldrug was sanctioned from the 1st July 1923 on condition that one-fifth of the revenue should be handed over to the District Board. Instructions were issued for the proper holding of auction sales in respect of local fund and municipal tolls and market fees. Revision of assessment was effected by the municipal councils of Jagalur and Hiriur and profession tax was introduced in lieu of *mohatarfa* tax in the municipalities of Hassan and Hiriur.

Sanitary
projects, water
supply, etc.

63. The future policy in respect of the maintenance of the water-supply systems in the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore was thus laid down in an order dated the 19th April 1922:—

- (1) The entire charges for water-supply to Bangalore city should be borne by the city municipal council from the 1st July 1924. For the year 1922-23, the municipal council should pay over the entire collections under water-rate and excess-water charges. Half the deficit, if any, in the year 1923-24, should be borne by the municipal council in that year and the entire charges should be transferred from 1924-25 ;
- (2) As regards Mysore city, a contribution from Government will be granted as a special case for a period of two years from 1922-23 to meet the deficit, if any, but the city municipal council should bear the entire cost of the water-supply system of Mysore city from the year 1924-25 ;
- (3) In the mean time, steps should be taken by both the municipal councils to raise their rates of water-tax so as to balance income and expenditure ; and
- (4) All arrears yet to be collected and paid to Government should receive prompt attention of both the city municipal councils and a report should be made to Government on the 1st July 1922 showing the demand, collection and balance.

64. The scheme of water-supply to the Molkalmuru town in the Chitaldrug district sanctioned by Government at a cost of about Rs. 18,000 was completed during the year. The amalgamation of the Harihar water works with that of Davangere continued. An estimate for Rs. 15,000 for improving the existing water-supply plant in the Harihar town was sanctioned. Some additional public taps were put up and private house connections granted in the Shimoga municipality on account of the improvement to its water-supply recently sanctioned by Government. The municipal council of Chikmagalur paid a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the scheme for the improvement of its water-supply which was in progress, in addition to Rs. 80,000 paid by it during the previous years. The State grant of Rs. 25,000 therefor was also spent during the year. Improvements to the Chintamani water-supply were also under execution. The construction of sub-mains in the Shimoga town in connection with the drainage scheme sanctioned for the town was also under progress. A sum of Rs. 1,441 was contributed by the Honnali municipal council towards the construction of a town hall there at a cost of Rs. 14,000.

City improve-
ments,
Bangalore.

65. The *official* President, who was specially appointed during the previous year, continued to be the President of the Bangalore city municipal council, his term which expired in December 1922 having been extended till the end of June 1923. The city improvement works continued to be carried out under the direction of the municipal council by its own Engineer with a scale of establishment newly sanctioned therefor at the commencement of the year. Orders have since been passed sanctioning the appointment of a special Engineer solely for city improvement works tentatively for a period of two years. The new general market, the Visvesvarapuram extension and the laying out of the Hoskote road were the principal works under progress. The outlay incurred on all the improvement works during the year amounted to Rs. 2,81,171.

City improve-
ments, Mysore.

66. The President of the city municipal council continued to be the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board. The Board met 14 times during the year. The total expenditure, excluding debt heads, amounted to Rs. 2,45,952 of which the outlay on acquisition and demolition of properties was Rs. 1,17,573 ; on drainage and sanitary works Rs. 96,607 ; on establishment Rs. 30,633. The number of properties acquired during the year was 77 and the number of properties demolished, 93. No loans were granted during the year. But the total demand on account of loans granted in previous years amounted to Rs. 1,52,452, of which a

sum of Rs. 1,39,481 was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,971 yet to be recovered at the close of the year.

67. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,49,527. The income and expenditure during the year as compared with those of 1921-22 were as follows:—

Items				1921-22	1922-23
INCOME.				Rs.	Rs.
1.	Municipal rates and taxes	..	..	13,49,387	13,28,126
2.	Realization under special Acts	..	..	40,219	41,479
3.	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	..	..	4,75,462	3,94,251
4.	Grants and contributions	..	..	1,66,543	1,49,793
5.	Miscellaneous	..	..	58,605	42,599
6.	Public debt	..	..	4,89,852	2,41,872
Total				24,90,374	21,98,120
EXPENDITURE.					
1.	General administration	..	..	2,74,667	2,77,681
2.	Public safety	..	..	1,23,355	1,22,249
3.	Public works executed by the Public Works department.	..	..	28,728	58,023
4.	Public works executed by Civil departments	..	..	5,39,329	6,00,073
5.	Public health and convenience	..	..	6,38,030	7,50,667
6.	Public instruction	..	..	47,846	53,450
7.	Contributions	..	..	25,717	15,261
8.	Miscellaneous	..	..	1,68,221	1,33,437
9.	Public debt	..	..	5,22,431	2,17,454
Total				23,68,824	22,28,295

68. The income from taxes was Rs. 13,28,126; the non-tax revenue amounted to Rs. 4,35,730 and the income from contributions and other sources was Rs. 4,34,264 being 60·42, 19·82 and 19·76 per cent respectively of the total income. The expenditure on general administration was Rs. 2,77,681; on public safety Rs. 1,22,249; on public health and convenience Rs. 7,50,667 and miscellaneous and other items amounted to Rs. 10,77,618 being 12·46, 0·55, 33·63 and 48·36 per cent respectively of the total expenditure. The incidence of municipal taxation was Rs. 3-12-8 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-5-5 in the Mysore city while it ranged from Re. 0-5-11 in the Ramasamudram municipality (Mysore) to Rs. 4-0-9 in the Koppa municipality (Kadur).

x. Administration of District Funds.

69. Besides the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board constituted for the special sanitation of the mining area and governed by the rules under the Mysore Mines Regulation, there were, as in the previous year, 8 District Boards constituted under the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, VI of 1918. The number of Taluk Boards, however, decreased from 77 to 76, the French-Rocks Taluk Board having ceased to exist in consequence of the abolition of the French-Rocks sub-taluk, while the number of Village Panchayets increased from 814 to 822.

70. The maximum strength of District Boards was raised from 45 to 48 and all the District Boards were re-constituted during the year. The most important advance made during the year in the Local Boards administration was the grant of the privilege of having non-official Presidents to the three District Boards of Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan of which the District Board of Bangalore was given the right of electing its President. Another important change effected in the constitution of Taluk Boards situated at the head-quarters of the Revenue Sub-Division Assistant Commissioners was in making the Amildars of the respective taluks *ex-officio* members and Presidents of those Taluk Boards in place of the Revenue Assistant Commissioners.

Number of Local Boards.

Changes in constitution.

Strength and
meetings of
Local Boards.

71. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board consisted of 7 *ex-officio* and 8 non-official members and it held 8 meetings, the average attendance thereat being 5.4 officials and 5.9 non-officials. There were on the District Boards on the last day of the year 316 members, of whom, 45 were officials, 215 were elected by the taluk boards, municipal councils and recognised associations, and the rest nominated by Government. The Taluk Boards had 1,240 members, of whom 262 were *ex-officio*, 625 were elected and 353 nominated by Government. On the village panchayets, there were in all 6,347 members. The District and Taluk Boards met on an average 4.6 and 6.7 times, the average attendance being 30 and 10 against 28.5 and 9 respectively in the previous year.

Finance.

72. The income and expenditure under the main heads compared with those of the previous year were as shown below:—

Items					1921-22	1922-23
INCOME.					Rs.	Rs.
1.	Contribution from local cess	..	..	..	10,36,968	9,44,647
2.	House and <i>mohatarfa</i> taxes	..	..	..	3,78,046	3,48,787
3.	Tolls and ferries	..	..	..	36,360	43,459
4.	Railway cess	..	..	..	2,94,396	3,17,029
5.	Education cess	..	..	..	...	1,96,560
6.	Other items	..	..	..	4,60,989	9,83,963
Total					22,06,759	28,34,445
EXPENDITURE.						
1.	Public works executed by the Public Works department	..	..	..	4,98,445	4,94,029
2.	Public works executed by Civil departments	..	..	..	1,06,089	1,21,222
3.	Administration and collection	..	..	..	1,81,694	1,82,080
4.	Public health and convenience	...	..	..	4,65,490	5,23,161
5.	Miscellaneous	...	...	..	5,52,069	11,69,926
Total					18,03,787	24,90,418

73. The receipts and expenditure include an adjustment of Rs. 2,66,876 on account of local cess paid to the Taluk Boards by the District Boards of Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur and also another sum of Rs. 1,10,038 received by the Kolar District Board on account of arrears of guaranteed interest on the Railway loan, but which was utilised for part payment of the capital cost of the Railway advanced by Government. The levy of Education Cess was sanctioned in the Hassan district and the income from this source which was for the first time credited during the year in the accounts of the Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan districts and amounted to Rs. 1,96,560 also accounts partly for the increase under receipts during the year. Out of the accumulated railway cess collections in the Tumkur, Shimoga and Kadur districts, a sum of Rs. 3,01,613 was invested and the Tumkur and Chitaldrug District Boards made contributions amounting to Rs. 1,55,338 to the Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets during the year.

Village sanitation rules.

74. Village sanitation rules were newly introduced into 647 villages and 483 persons were prosecuted for the breach of the rules and 193 were convicted and fined Rs. 415.

Rural water supply.

75. A grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by Government for sinking drinking water wells during the year. Two hundred and fifty-three wells were completed and 951 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,77,139 were in progress. The villagers contributed Rs. 13,312 in cash and Rs. 58,290 by labour. The actual amount spent was Rs. 70,287.

Local Self-Government Conference.

76. A Local Self-Government Conference was held at Bangalore in April 1923. Seventy-two representatives from municipal councils and other local bodies attended the Conference and took an active part in the discussions. The resolutions of the Conference are under the consideration of Government.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND RAINFALL.

i. Season and Rainfall.

1. The average rainfall for the calendar year 1922 was 35·77 inches as against 37·83 inches in 1921, the average of 47 years from 1870 being 38·07 inches. Thus there was a decrease of 2·06 inches as compared with the previous year and 2·30 inches as compared with the average of 47 years. The *mungar* rains were timely and well distributed all over the State. There was sufficient rainfall generally in the months of June and July 1922; but the standing crops were reported to have suffered to some extent from too much rain in parts of the Shimoga district. The *hingar* rains were satisfactory in all the districts except Shimoga where they proved disappointing and resulted in the failure of wet crops. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west monsoon		North-west monsoon		Total	
	April 1922 to September 1922	Average	October 1922 to March 1923	Average	April 1922 to March 1923	Average
Bangalore ...	15·2	21·7	16·7	9·1	31·9	20·8
Kolar ...	14·2	19·0	12·8	9·0	27·0	18·0
Tumkur ...	12·0	18·0	15·1	7·7	27·1	15·7
Mysore ...	15·3	18·5	14·7	9·4	30·0	27·9
Hassan ...	22·9	28·2	14·8	9·7	37·7	28·5
Shimoga ...	40·4	50·2	7·4	7·3	47·8	57·5
Kaṇūr ...	56·4	64·6	13·3	10·1	69·7	74·7
Chitaldrug ...	10·2	15·2	10·1	6·1	20·3	11·3
Average for the State ...	21·5	27·5	13·1	8·6	34·6	26·1

2. The maximum rain fall recorded for the whole year (1st July 1922 to 30th June 1923) was 408·54 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga district and the lowest registered was 10·74 inches at Turuvanur in the Chitaldrug district. The heaviest rain fall in 24 hours was at Agumbe where 22·16 inches were registered on the 23rd July 1922.

3. The following table gives the average outturn, in terms of annas, of the Outturn of crops. five principal crops in the State:—

No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horsegram		Cholum		Sugar-cane	
		1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23
1	Bangalore ...	7·70	9·00	11·00	10·80	6·20	7·00	6·50	4·00	8·60	10·20
2	Kolar ...	12·14	5·36	12·78	7·91	7·75	6·64	9·08	3·82	11·94	11·00
3	Tumkur ...	6·80	10·00	6·80	10·00	6·00	7·60	7·60	8·00	9·10	8·00
4	Mysore ...	11·00	11·54	9·00	9·38	7·57	8·77	8·00	8·23	12·10	11·39
5	Hassan ...	10·50	11·40	9·20	8·80	8·00	8·90	9·45	8·00	10·60	10·70
6	Shimoga ...	10·50	8·50	10·70	9·50	6·30	9·00	8·00	9·00	9·50	9·00
7	Kaṇūr ...	10·30	9·00	10·30	10·00	6·70	10·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	11·00
8	Chitaldrug ...	10·40	8·50	9·00	7·87	6·00	7·37	8·50	7·37	11·46	8·50
Average for the State ...		9·92	9·16	9·85	9·25	6·82	8·16	8·27	7·30	10·67	9·97

4. The average yield of all the crops excepting horse gram was poorer than in the previous year. The Kolar district fared badly under all the heads and Chitaldrug

* The average for the State is obtained by adding the rain fall at 77 rain gauge stations and dividing the total by 77.

was not also very much better except under horsegram. The yield of paddy in the *malnad* districts of Shimoga and Kadur, of *cholum* in Bangalore and Hassan and of sugar-cane in Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga was also poorer than in the previous year.

ii. Agriculture.

Area cropped.

5. The total net area cropped during the year under report amounted to 6,119,959 acres as against 6,072,140 acres in the previous year showing an increase of 47,819 acres. The following statement shows the extent of land under some of the principal crops :—

No.	Crops	1921-22	1922-23	Difference	Remarks
1	Paddy	7,16,907	7,07,444	— 9,463	
2	Ragi	22,03,506	22,25,967	+ 22,461	
3	Horsegram	7,20,618	7,11,313	— 9,305	
4	<i>Cholum</i>	6,78,121	6,89,821	+ 11,700	
5	Sugar-cane	32,344	38,123	+ 5,779	
6	Cotton	59,435	80,606	+ 23,685	
7	Coffee	1,03,951	1,03,810	— 141	

The area under sugar-cane in the State showed an increase of 5,779 acres though there was a small fall in the Tumkur district. In the Chitaldrug district, the area under cotton increased by about 23,000 acres during the year and this seems to have replaced the other dry crops to a considerable extent.

Agricultural stock.

6. Details in regard to the agricultural stock in the State, based on the fifth quinquennial census taken in January 1921, are given in Appendix XX. It will be observed therefrom that there were, on an average, 27 horned cattle for every 30 persons, 41 sheep and goats for every 60 persons, 29 ploughs for every 200 persons and one cart for every 25 persons.

Work of the various sections of the department.

Chemical section.

7. One hundred and seventy-three complete analyses involving 1,128 separate determinations were made in the chemical section during the year. In the field of agricultural chemistry, pot culture experiments were as usual continued. Feeding experiments conducted at the Rayankere Dairy Farm during the past two years go to show that a mixed ration of wheat bran and groundnut cake is better than a pure ration of bran or cake alone as on it young stock of cattle put on weight rapidly. Indications have also been obtained that heifers arrive at maturity earlier on this ration and experiments directed towards finding out the influence of various rations on the quantity and quality of milk yielded by milch-cattle have not yet given any definite results. The term of appointment of the Special Senior Chemist engaged in the investigation of *spike* on sandal was extended by another three years. Work done in this connection during the year has shown that the diastatic activity in spiked leaf is about one half of that of healthy leaf which is an indication that the accumulation of starch which is a prominent symptom in spike may be due to defective translocation rather than to increased formation of starch. That the assimilation of carbon dioxide has been found to be less in the spiked than in the healthy leaf also seems to lend some support to this view. The incidence of *koleroga* was rather severe during the year and spraying could not be done to the necessary extent on account of the continuous rainfall and the want of the Holder sprayers which did not arrive in time from Germany. About 1,200 acres were however sprayed. Necessary apparatus and chemicals to the value of Rs. 1,000 were, with the consent of the Madras Agricultural department, supplied to the raiyats of South Canara who, noticing the efficacy of spraying against *koleroga*, placed an order for them. About 380 sprayers were sold during the year. Field trials have shown that the spray mixture with casein as adhesive, while being cheaper, is just as effective as that prepared with resin. The Agumbe experimental garden remaind

Mycological section.

free from *koleroga* this year also which is the ninth year after spraying was discontinued. The disease seems to be slowly moving in the direction of Kigga and Kalasa. The hibernating stage of the *black rot* of coffee was found and a bulletin on this disease was issued during the year. Work done so far in connection with the *dieback* of coffee has only given negative results. It is proposed to start systematic work in a few areas this year with a view to find out some means of checking the disease. Investigation work on *smut* on ragi shows indications that it is not likely to be amenable to control as easily as *smut* on jola. Clear proof has for the first time been obtained during the year that one of the ways in which *spike* on sandal is propagated in nature is by means of root connections. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture with casein as adhesive was found effective against *grape vine mildew*. The campaign against *kamblihula* (*amsacta albistriga*) pest was conducted successfully in parts of Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kolar districts, moths representing about 135 million caterpillars having been destroyed. A comparatively large area in the Kolar district, where the pest assumed serious proportions, was declared under the *Pest Act* and arrangements for an organised campaign were completed. A simple method of controlling the *sugar-cane borer* pest by trapping the moths in heaps of cane trash was tried on a large scale this year on the Babbur farm with satisfactory results. Only nine heaps were put out per acre and it was found that two boys could comfortably go over 20 acres per day and at a cost of less than Rs. 2 per acre. *Mango hoppers*, *coffee borers*, *castor semi-loopers* and *lime-tree borers* continued to receive special attention during the year. The popular belief that metallic mercury has decided insecticidal properties has, by the work in this section, been shown to be scientifically correct. Two new pests were reported during the year, the first being a caterpillar infesting cardamoms in parts of Saklespur and Mudgere taluks and the other a pest destroying young shoots of ficus trees in Turuvekere. The work of the Botanical section on the Hebbal farm was, as in previous years, mainly concerned with breeding work on ragi, sugar-cane and groundnut. Some varieties of ragi have been found which yield more heavily than H₂₂, some that ripen earlier and some that are more resistant to drought. A few varieties suitable for growing under irrigation have also been found. Hybridisation work with this crop was continued during the year and gave valuable results. Sugar-cane H. M. 544 continued to be popular and H. M. 320 was found to be free from some defects which H. M. 544 was reported to suffer from. H. M. 320 is a cane with a medium hard rind, not subject to the grass-like growth one occasionally hears about with reference to H. M. 544 on poor soils and it tillers freely and produces good jaggery. The Hebbal hybrid groundnut did well and has again been sown on a large scale for securing seed for distribution. In the neighbourhood of Hebbal, it was discovered that the local potato not only flowered but also set fruit containing healthy seed. Out of about 9,000 potato seedlings raised and studied last season, about 5,000 were planted this season. On the Babbur farm, hybridisation work on the *sanna hatti* and other indigenous cottons and selection work on Cambodia and Dharwar American cottons have been continued. Seed of Selection 69 was distributed on a fairly large scale among raiyats in suitable areas and was found to give a higher yield than the local cotton.

Entomological section.

Botanical section.

8. The sphere of influence of the four farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur and Nagenhalli over agricultural practices in their neighbourhood is undoubtedly extending year after year. The important crops that were experimented upon on the Hebbal farm were ragi and sugar-cane, on the Babbur farm *sanna hatti*, *bili jola* and sugar-cane, on the Marthur farm sugar-cane, areca-nut and ragi and on the Nagenhalli farm, sugar-cane, paddy, *jola*, horse gram and castor. Considerable distribution of seed of various kinds was undertaken by all the farms.

Experimental farms.

9. The failure of the later rains caused great anxiety in Shimoga and Shikarpur taluks in the Shimoga district; Gubbi, Tiptur, Chiknayakanhalli, Sira and Maddagiri taluks in the Tumkur district and Goribidnur and Mulbagal taluks in the Kolar district and a serious shortage of fodder was apprehended. With a view to afford some relief, a large quantity of *jola* was procured and supplied promptly chiefly in the Maddagiri taluk, the departmental motor lorry being freely used for the purpose of quick transport. The usual district work related to the demonstration of improved implements and improved methods of cultivation, introduction and spread of new crops and improved seed, use of manures, inspection of estates and giving of advice on agricultural matters. Special attention was

District work.

paid to the development of agricultural co-operation during the year and a scheme was drawn up with a view to interest the co-operative credit societies already in existence in the matter of carrying on the sale of approved implements, seed and manures in addition to the usual banking business. The details were circularised to all the societies and 44 societies in the eastern division and 14 in the western division entered the scheme. The idea is to transfer this work to the co-operative societies after the scheme has been successfully developed. About 35 tons of ammonium sulphate against 3 tons in 1921-22 were sold during the year and this large increase clearly shows that it has gained popular favour as an excellent manure. As the advantages of oil cake manuring have now become known fairly generally, the department ceased stocking and selling it. About 100 tons were however supplied through the department but many times this quantity is known to have been purchased and used by the agriculturists themselves. The use of green manure as a cheap source of plant food has spread to new localities and a large quantity of seeds of green manure crops was sold during the year. Manure mixtures for special crops such as paddy, cocoa-nut, areca, potatoes, etc., of which 40 tons were sold during the year are becoming increasingly popular. It is estimated that about 90,000 acres of land were sown with H_{22} ragi. The cultivation of improved strains of sugar-cane is extending in suitable tracts of the western division also where however Java is estimated to occupy nearly 1,000 acres. Spanish and small Japan varieties of groundnut covered an area of more than 10,000 acres of land in the western division. These varieties found popular favour on account of their erect and early maturing habit. Selection 69 cotton was grown on about 200 acres in the Chitaldrug and Davangere ranges and was found to produce higher yields than the local cotton. It also gives finer lint and more of it than the local cotton. Among introductions on a comparatively limited scale may be mentioned potatoes, turmeric, Pusa 4 and Pusa 12 wheats and two varieties of pepper from the Taliparamba farm.

Agricultural
Engineering and
Implement
Depot.

10. A suitable plough in which the wearing part is a steel bar sharpened at the end was designed and constructed in England to the departmental specifications by Messrs. RANSOMES, SIMS and JEFFERIES and two hundred of these were put on sale as the "Mysore plough". This plough, with a flat type of share adjusted on it, was being put up for trial. Ninety-four Kirloskar ploughs were sold during the year as against 85 in the previous year and the total sales in the Implement Depot amounted to Rs. 51,177 against Rs. 50,509 during the previous year. Implements of the value of Rs. 137 were issued under the hire purchase system and the receipts of the depot amounted to Rs. 61,983 consisting of Rs. 47,493 in cash and Rs. 14,490 by transfer.

Live-stock
section.

11. Five bulls and one buffalo-bull were added to the number already maintained conjointly with the various District Boards and three subventions were granted for the maintenance of approved breeding bulls. The strength of the Hebbal herd was 39; of these, ten cows were in milk throughout the year and the average milk yield was 4.4 which is .4 less than that of the previous year. These were fed on ensilage which cost Rs. 14-7-1 per ton to prepare. The strength of the Palace Dairy Farm herd, which continued to be under the charge of the Live Stock Expert, was 136 of which 93 were cows. The average daily milk production per head was 4.2 which is low. A third Holstein bull was imported in January 1923 and added on to the herd. The number of half-bred Holstein calves born on the farm up to the end of the official year was 60, of which 20 were bull-calves and the calves weighed on an average 5 lbs. more than the Ayrshire half-breds at birth. A series of feeding experiments was conducted on this farm in co-operation with the chemical section to determine the effect of various feeding stuffs on the development of the young stock and the results achieved have already been noted under that section. Fodder crops were grown in excess of the normal annual requirements of the farm and about 250 tons of ensilage and 30 tons of hay were set apart for emergencies. The total strength of the two flocks of sheep stationed at Yellachihalli and Hebbal was 462 of which 287 were ewes and 5 merino rams. Fifty-two ewes were purchased from Poona and added to the flock as these have better fleece than the Mysore sheep. One hundred and forty merino hybrid, 19 country-bred and 5 three-quarter bred merino lambs were born during the year and in the case of the last, the improvement in wool over that of half-breds is quite noticeable. A good deal of demonstration work was done in the Kolar district during the year as a result of which 620 sheep were clipped and 3,404 dipped in 23 villages.

A Sheep Breeders' Association was formed in January 1923 which had seventy members, all actively engaged in the industry. on its rolls by the end of the official year. A subvention of Rs. 50 has been granted by Government to this association.

12. Agricultural education continued to be imparted in the two educational institutions connected with the department, namely, the Hebbal Agricultural school in which a three years' course is given in English and the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala, Chikkanhalli, where the course is in Kannada and extends to one year. The diploma examination in Agriculture was held for the first time in May 1923 after the course in the Hebbal school was extended to three years and of the thirteen students that appeared for the final examination, three obtained honours, the rest having been declared to have passed. The school at Chikkanhalli, graciously permitted by HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA to be named after him, improved in status considerably during the year by the formal handing over of the building and the lands to Government and its coming under the management of the department. There were 12 students in the institution and all of them were, after an examination, declared eligible for the certificates which were presented to them by the President of the school. Agricultural education.

13. The total number of works in the library attached to the office of the Director of Agriculture was about 12,000 including bulletins. A catalogue of books classified according to the decimal system was in active preparation for being published early. Two hundred and twenty-eight books were lent out during the year and 710 periodicals circulated. With a view to diffuse practical information on agricultural matters among the agricultural classes, arrangements were made for the periodical publication of articles in the important Kannada papers of the State, in addition to the publication of departmental bulletins, reports and circulars. Library, etc

14. During the year under report, the department had to deal with outbreaks of rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, anthrax, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, black-quarter and sheep disease in different parts of the State. The number of outbreaks of rinderpest was less than in the previous year, being 356 against 509. Considerable headway was being made by early preventive inoculation to stamp out the disease which spread from Mysore to other districts, but unfortunately, this work received a severe set-back by the introduction of fees for inoculation; the levy of fees has since been suspended and it is expected that this will have a salutary effect in inducing cattle-owners to resort to inoculation of their cattle in times of outbreak of infectious diseases. There was a much larger number of outbreaks of anthrax recorded during the year, being 119 against 24 of the previous year and 5,390 animals were protected against it. The number of outbreaks of black-quarter and hæmorrhagic septicæmia dealt with was 323 and 88 against 66 and 63 in 1921-22 while the number of animals protected against these two diseases was 24,322 and 7,564 against 15,145 and 4,208 in 1921-22. Steps were taken to supply all Amildars with a sufficient number of cattle mortality registers and also books of outbreak report forms for distribution to all the patels in their taluks. Civil Veterinary department.

15. There were 20 veterinary institutions working as in the previous year and no new hospitals or dispensaries were opened during the year. The number of fresh cases treated in these institutions was 46,050 against 41,465 of the previous year. Although systematic touring by veterinary officers had to be curtailed, the staff were able, in the course of their tours, to treat 15,854 cases and to perform 20,529 castrations. Sixty-nine taluk conferences and eighty-nine cattle fairs were attended by Veterinary Inspectors and on every occasion, opportunity was taken by them to speak to the people on the importance of early preventive inoculation and the castration of scrub bulls. There were 14 breeding bulls and 3 buffalo-bulls attached to veterinary hospitals and the total number of coverings recorded in them was 988, breeding bull No. 8 stationed at Bangalore being alone responsible for 339.

16. The half-yearly inspection of *jutka* ponies was carried out once in the second half-year. The services of an officer of the Public Health Institute, who had made a special study of Bacteriology, etc., were placed at the disposal of this department for the investigation of certain diseases of animals peculiar to the State, and for the examination of specimens for clinical purposes. This officer discovered the presence of John's disease amongst the cattle in the State but sheep disease was Archives.
Library)
No.

still under investigation. The total mortality among cattle from all causes during the two years 1921-22 and 1922-23 was as shown below. —

No.	Causes of death	1921-22	1922-23
1	Sickness	23,319	27,167
2	Killed by wild animals	6,753	8,025
3	Accidents and other causes	24,090	37,778
Total ..		54,162	72,970

Sericulture.

17. The Central School at Mysore, under the Silk Expert, completed the training of 8 long course students and 6 of them have taken up sericulture as their work in life. A large number of men already in the service of the department was also trained in this school. The foot-reeling classes trained 20 students. Most of them have since secured employment. Foot-reeling was introduced into the Mission Home for girls at Hassan and classes for raiyats' children and for the depressed classes were attached to the farms at Kunigal, Hole-Narsipur and Kolar with the assistance of the respective District Boards and the greater part of the people trained have adopted sericulture as their occupation. Important *jatras* and local functions were availed of for holding demonstrations accompanied by lantern lectures. At Hassan, the District Board awarded two pioneer prizes to two gentlemen for successfully introducing sericulture into new areas. In Chamarnagar and T.-Narasipur, mulberry cuttings were in great demand and were eagerly bought up. The new areas in which most progress has been made are Hole-Narsipur and Arkalgud in the Hassan district and Nagamangala, Krishnarajpete and Yedatore in the Mysore district and Bowringpet and Mulbagal in the Kolar district.

18. Government grainages strained every resource to meet the requirements of a growing clientele as well as to supply original seed to selected rearers in the customary seed centres. Dr. Pringle Jameson, the specialist employed by the Government of India to study the silk-worm diseases of India, expressed warm appreciation of the grainage work in Mysore. The industry in Mysore was menaced by the failure of the usual seed centres. The department however organised a seed campaign and succeeded in making available not less than six million excellent seed cocoons through the medium of selected rearers at Kunigal, Bidadi, Mylapatna and elsewhere. The Government grainages issued 395,959 layings and a large quantity of seed of selected new races fixed by the Expert was distributed to the raiyats with very satisfactory results. The efforts of the department not only prevented bad seasons of unsuccessful rearings and wasted mulberry leaves with its train of disastrous consequences, but, directly secured a return of several lakhs of rupees to the agriculturists of the State.

19. The Filature established at Mysore during the previous year maintained its progress during the year and was strengthened and made more efficient by the introduction of double shifts. The superior quality of Mysore silk has secured recognition everywhere, the latest testimonials coming from bodies no less important than the Imperial Institute of London and the Silk Association of America. The filature-silk is slowly establishing a market in the principal weaving centres in India. Government recently sanctioned the sale of the produce of the filature to a local merchant under conditions which facilitate development by securing a rapid turn-over of capital.

20. Important progress was made by the Silk Expert in the work connected with the fixing of new races and advantage was taken of the return of the officer on deputation to Japan to develop this work and extend it to Channapatna. The experiments aim at securing fixed races which, while retaining all the best qualities of the Mysore silk-worm, should produce a large quantity of silk and arrive at maturity in shorter time. Another important object is to obtain races suited to the different seasons of the year in which silk-worms are reared in Mysore. The improvement in silk yield has reached 50 to 100 per cent in some cases, and the

time taken to arrive at maturity has been shortened by quite a week. Special races have been fixed for both the dry months of summer and for the humidity of the rainy season. These results have been verified by distributing a large quantity of eggs of selected breeds to raiyat-rearers in different parts of the State and by rearing in the farms of the department.

21. The receipts and charges of the department, exclusive of the Filature, which was run on commercial lines, amounted to Rs. 9,185 and Rs. 87,725 respectively. An appreciable portion of the expenditure actually incurred was spent in acquiring and improving gardens.

iii. Labour and wages.

22. There was a slight increase in the rates of cart-hire in the districts of Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur, while the rates of wages in all the districts remained almost the same as in the previous year excepting for a decrease of 8 annas in the wages of skilled labour in the Hassan district. Taking the State as a whole, there was practically little variation both in the wages of labour and the rates of cart-hire. Labour was generally available and there were no unusual movements of people in search of employment in any of the districts during the year. The gold mining industry attracted labour from the bordering places. The Mysore Iron Works at Bhadravati, the manganese industry and the saw mills at Shimoga and Bhadravati and the felling and cutting of timber for the Forest department absorbed a large cooly population from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. There was the usual influx of coolies from South Canara for work in the coffee and cardamom estates and areca-nut gardens in the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts.

iv. Manufactures, arts and industries.

23. The department of Industries and Commerce was re-organised with effect from the 24th October 1922 and the annual grant was reduced from about Rs. 1,80,000 to about Rs. 1,10,000. In spite of the reduction in staff and grants, considerable progress was achieved by the department during the year in bringing new industrial enterprises into operation, in attracting capital and in creating an increased awakening among the people in the matter of industrial development and the adoption of better business methods in undertaking industrial enterprises.

General.

24. In spite of trade conditions being unfavourable and capital remaining shy, a large number of new industrial enterprises came into existence or were brought into operation during the year. The total amount of money actually spent in the starting of new factories during the year was nearly 25 lakhs of rupees and of these, about 5 lakhs were spent on small concerns by private individuals. The Sri Krishnarajendra Mills were completed during the year and the mills started operation in February 1923. The Minerva Mills at Bangalore were put in possession of the sites acquired for them and the buildings thereon made good progress. A scheme was being worked out for starting another cotton mill in Bangalore with 25,000 spindles. The Bangalore Spinning and Weaving Company with 100 looms was still incomplete at the end of the year. The demonstration made in the Weaving Factory at Bangalore regarding the possibilities of working power-looms on a small scale led to the establishment of a new factory with 12 looms and the expansion of the Sri Rama Weaving Shed to 16 looms both in the city of Bangalore and the location of similar factories on a small scale at the Kolar Gold Fields and the Mysore city was undertaken. These looms have proved themselves very suitable for weaving *saries* and other fabrics from silk and finer counts of cotton in common use in the State and Southern India. Two other schemes for similar factories were under consideration. The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen Mills, which started work as a private limited liability company at the end of June 1922 with a capital of 5 lakhs, was converted into a joint-stock company with a capital of 50 lakhs of rupees and steps were taken to enlarge the original plant. The Mahalakshmi Woollen Mills practically completed the erection of the machinery. Notwithstanding the establishment of these new woollen mills, hand-loom weavers of *kamblies* are not able to get sufficient quantities of yarn from them as they utilise their output for their

New industries brought into operation or under investigation.

Small factories with power looms.

own manufacturing purposes. With a view to afford facilities to the weavers in the matter of the supply of yarn for their use, the department of Industries and Commerce endeavoured to enlist private enterprise to undertake the manufacture of woollen yarn for the benefit of these weavers. Three new hand-loom cotton and silk weaving factories in the city of Bangalore, 3 in the Tumkur district, one in the Hassan district and one in the Mysore district were started during the year. Steps were taken to start one hand-loom factory at Shimoga, the building for which was ready. The demonstration factories at Chiknayakanhalli and Hunsur continued to do good work. A large factory with a capital of about three lakhs under the designation of "Mysore Art Works" was started in the Bangalore city and located near the Lal-bagh. The Mysore Clay Works completed their factory and started the manufacture of wire-cut bricks. Another large brick and tile factory was started at Yelahanka at a cost of about 2 lakhs of rupees. A factory for the washing of kaolin and preparation of sizing materials near Bagespur in the Hassan district was started by the Mysore Mining Industrials. The Mysore White Lead Syndicate completed the erection of their machinery and were able to put into the market white lead of very superior quality. The Mysore Essenflour Products Co., which has been granted the concession of removing exclusively certain raw materials available in the forests for the distillation of essential oils, considerably expanded its operations and has become one of the leading concerns of the kind in the East. Government recently appointed this firm their Sole Agents for sandalwood oil in Europe and America. The initial difficulties of manufacture of asbestos mill boards having been overcome, the Mysore Asbestos Company entered upon the manufacturing stage. Government sanctioned the grant of certain concessions for the starting of a match factory in the State on a fairly large scale and the department rendered assistance to a private gentleman to start a small match factory. Necessary machinery for the manufacture of lametta and gold lace, which is largely used in the Bangalore city for various home industries, was erected during the year by a factory on the Lal-bagh road in the city. The Industrial Chemist having succeeded in the manufacture of Eau-de-cologne of good quality, the formula was made over to a private manufacturer in the State who is engaged in the manufacture of perfumes and who has been developing the industry successfully. Another company known as the Gloradia, Ltd., was established for the manufacture of perfumes. The Mysore Canning and Condiment Factory, Ltd., which has built up a good business in preserved fruits, etc., received the necessary canning machinery from America. Six basins for a large silk filature plant of 100 basins were constructed in the Government Industrial Workshop at the request of a private party. Two applicants were assisted in the selection of large blocks of land suitable for sisal hemp cultivation. The year witnessed the starting of the largest number of individual concerns for small industries such as rice mills, etc., by private enterprise, since the war. The total number of concerns that came into existence during the year was 32 involving an aggregate outlay of nearly 5 lakhs of rupees. Of these concerns, the number that received financial assistance from Government was only ten.

Small concerns started by private individuals.

Experimental and other investigation work alone.

25. The chief items of work undertaken by the department with the sum of Rs. 6,000 allotted for experimental work were—(1) utilisation of the Bhadravati charcoal pig iron for manufacturing purposes and of the other bye-products such as acetate of lime, wood, alcohol, tar, etc., (2) experiments with new varieties of timber for new forms of ornamental work, (3) distillation of essential oils and manufacture of perfumes, (4) purification of lac and preparation of lac varnishes, (5) utilisation of filature-reeled silk and improvements in throwing silk and (6) jaggery manufacture.

Government factories.
Soap factory.

26. The total value of soaps manufactured during the year in the soap factory was Rs. 1,60,000 and the concern yielded a profit of Rs. 25,000 after providing for interest and depreciation of Rs. 10,000. A scheme for the manufacture of perfumes as an adjunct to the soap factory was sanctioned and it was not possible to put a sufficiently large quantity of perfumes on the market owing to the non-receipt of bottles from abroad.

Central Industrial Workshop.

27. As the workshop had become heavily over-capitalised, Government sanctioned the re-valuation of the machinery according to present prices and the writing down of the value of the stock that had been manufactured under the abnormal conditions that prevailed during the war when the cost of the raw materials

was high. The establishment was reduced, working expenses were cut down and expenditure was better adjusted in relation to the output. Special efforts were made to collect the arrears which are still heavy. As usual, the workshop assisted new concerns by constructing suitable machinery and acted as a reservoir for the supply of trained men to work installations in various parts of the State. A number of volunteers were under training. The workshop dealt with 1,452 work orders against 1,291 in the previous year and the total outturn of work was valued at Rs. 1,20,000. The total cost of materials and labour charges amounted to Rs. 37,094 and Rs. 37,996 respectively. The total loss incurred in the working amounted to Rs. 12,074.

23. The value of the total output of the Art Workshop for the year was Rs. 90,750. A seasoning kiln was put up in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute for seasoning wood required for the Institute and the Art Workshop. Attention was concentrated on the production of high class carved and inlaid work for which the Art Workshop has earned a high reputation. As a result of the demonstration of the possibilities of the industry, a large manufacturing concern with adequate capital has been established to combine mass production with a large export trade to foreign countries.

The Art Workshop.

29. The total amount of business transacted in the depot was Rs. 45,977 and the sales were confined to residents or visitors to Bangalore. It is contemplated to take advantage of the British Empire Exhibition in London to give wide publicity to the high standard of articles manufactured in Mysore and secure orders from foreign countries. MR. H. G. ALDERTON, Superintendent of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, who is now in Europe, was allowed to study the scope for establishing a market for these articles in Europe.

The Arts and Crafts Depot.

30. The great slump in trade and the fall in prices of textile goods affected this institution. The stocks were written down and only a part of the looms reserved for experimental work. The factory has assisted the weaving industry by introducing new designs which are copied by other weavers as soon as they become popular. Steps were taken to supply the local weavers with proper sized warps and yarns from the weaving factory. Three hundred new fly-shuttle looms were introduced during the year thus bringing the total number to nearly 6,000. About Rs. 25,000 worth of preparatory machinery of various kinds manufactured in the weaving factory was sold during the year. Arrangements have been made to give advanced training in weaving in the factory and there are at least half a dozen persons deputed from various parts of India every year in addition to persons who wish to equip factories. The indigenous methods of dyeing were examined in co-operation with the expert sent out by foreign firms to study local conditions and facilities were afforded to local concerns to use improved methods.

Weaving factory.

31. The workshops at Tumkur and Kolar were fully equipped and arrangements made to commence work therein. The Shimoga District Industrial Workshop continued to do useful work. Its total realisations amounted to about Rs. 4,743 against an expenditure of Rs. 3,694. The question of further enhancing its usefulness was under consideration.

District Industrial Workshops.

32. Duty-free alcohol for *bona-fide* industrial purposes was supplied to the Essenflour Products Company, MR. M. A. TIRUNARAYANA CHARYA, the Gloradia Perfumery and two other concerns. Arrangements were made for the annual supply of about 500 tons of salt, duty-free, for industrial purposes. The Krishnarajendra Mills were granted certain concessions which enabled them to get electric power at rates at which similar concerns were supplied when they started work. The raising of electric rates affected the profits of smaller industries and hence indirectly affected their development. The question of revising the rates with a view to reduce the same was investigated by a committee and was engaging the attention of the Electrical department.

State-aided concerns.
(a) Financial and other concessions.

33. The Bangalore Cotton, Woollen and Silk Mills and the Mysore Manufacturing and Spinning Company which were assisted by Government in their initial stages earned high profits and were able to more than double the capacity of their plant without calling for further shares. The Mysore Tannery worked at a loss owing to the depression of the market and an American expert was engaged to introduce improvements in the working and machinery. The balance of purchase-money amounting to Rs. 82,784 due from the Mysore Premier Metal

(b) Condition of the concerns.

Factory was converted into a loan payable in 3 yearly instalments. Out of the loan of Rs. 25,000 due from the Mysore Pharamacenicals, Ltd., to which a subvention of Rs. 2,000 is given to meet the difference in price of duty-free alcohol in British India and in Mysore, only a sum of about Rs. 7,695 has been repaid. Though the annual outturn is estimated at one lakh of rupees, no dividend was paid during the year. As a good portion of the debt due from the Art Litho Press was already liquidated, the son of the late proprietor was allowed to work the concern under the supervision of the department. The chimney of the Tirthahalli tile factory which came down during the heavy rains could not be re-constructed in time to work the concern before the rains set in. A good deal of the stock was disposed of and the share-holders were called upon to take over the concern. The Mysore Economic Union was not able to raise the capital required for working expenses and it was proposed to wind up the concern. The Arya Hosiery Factory was re-transferred to the proprietor on favourable terms.

Industrial education.

34. The control over industrial education was transferred to the department of Industries and Commerce at the beginning of the year. At the end of the year, there were under the control of the department in addition to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute which has nearly 400 pupils on its rolls and which provides good training in all important arts and industries in the State, 6 District Industrial Schools and 3 Trade Schools, *viz.*, one for weaving at Dodballapur, one for wood-carving industries at Sagar and another for lacquerware, nature imitation and leather industries at Channapatna. After a detailed examination of the requirements of each school, a curriculum of studies was drawn up and submitted to Government for consideration. Besides the Government schools, the department had 4 grant-in-aid institutions under it. Of these, the Mission Industrial Schools at Kolar and Tumkur and the S. L. N. Institute at Bangalore were maintained in a highly efficient condition. The total allotment for industrial schools for the year was Rs. 1,03,202 of which Rs. 58,314 was for establishment, Rs. 16,492 for scholarships and Rs. 12,700 for the purchase of raw materials. The total value of the articles produced in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute during the year was Rs. 15,460 and in other institutions Rs. 7,164. A sum of Rs. 12,000 was provided for scholarships in the Indian Institute of Science and in institutions outside the State for courses for which no facilities exist locally, such as textiles, dyeing, pottery, jewellery, advanced printing and sculpture. A scheme for the regulation of the grant of these scholarships on certain definite principles whereby 12 to 15 pupils could annually be under training was drawn up and received the approval of Government. Four students were under foreign training, one for chemical industries, one for mechanical engineering, one for sugar manufacture and the fourth for textiles.

Minor and rural industries.

35. Reeling of silk as a suitable separate industry for women was being investigated with the assistance of a local reeler at Chikballapur. A factory was established for twisting and throwing silk; and help was rendered to people engaged in such industry at Sindaghatta in the Mysore district. The metal industry at Nagamangala was thoroughly examined and arrangements were made to revive the industry of making brass images which had become extinct. The manufacture of lacquerware toys and other articles was expanded and power lathes were introduced in these factories. The processes followed in many of the cottage industries such as the making of combs, bangles, slate-pencils and baskets were examined and improvements suggested.

Takkavi loans and hire purchases.

36. With the two applications that were pending at the beginning of the year, there were in all, for consideration during the year, 18 applications involving in the aggregate a sum of Rs. 80,740. Of them, 15 applications for a total sum of Rs. 72,540 were sanctioned and 2 applications of the value of Rs. 2,575 were either rejected or withdrawn leaving an application for a loan of Rs. 5,625 pending sanction at the end of the year. The aggregate amount drawn and paid in the shape of *takkavi* loans since the inception of the scheme in September 1913 came up to Rs. 8,28,271-2-4 and the amounts recovered towards interest and principal were Rs. 77,158-13-10 and Rs. 4,19,820-14-6 respectively. Of the thirteen installations that were taken up for erection during the year, 8 were completed, leaving 5 pending. Owing to the high cost of oil, most of the pumping installations run by oil engines proved costly and were lying idle. A two-horse-power suction gas engine was obtained with the assistance of SIR ALFRED CHATTERTON and tested in the sandal

oil factory. It was found that its lifting capacity was about 1,000 gallons of water per hour and that it was suitable for irrigating small holdings. The Caruelle Water Lift was also tested.

37. The plant was under construction during the first half of the year and in January 1923, the saw mill, the retorts and the blast furnace were ready for operation and the furnace was lighted on the 18th January 1923 by Mr. A. R. BANERJI, Dewan, who was on tour then in the *malnad* districts. The still-house was put in operation towards the end of March. Such of the mining works at Chattanahalli and Shankargudda as were considered absolutely essential were completed and the construction of the ropeway and buildings at Kemmangundi and Bhadravati-Kemmangundi and Bhadravati-Agasanahadlu tramways were completed. The Beeranahalli ropeway section and the first eight miles of Bhadravati Joldhal tramway were under construction. The Mysore Iron Works.

38. In April 1923, the Board of Management was re-constituted by Government with a view to render the Board's control on behalf of Government more effective and also to secure close co-operation between the two sections of the works previously controlled by Government and the Managing Agents respectively. The capital expenditure on the scheme during the year 1922-23 amounted to Rs. 21,26,000, the total amount spent from the commencement up to the end of June 1923 being Rs. 1,83,00,000.

39. The sandalwood oil factory at Mysore re-started working at the beginning of the second half of the year after a shut-down of 18 months. The year opened with a stock of 136,136 pounds of oil and 81,930 pounds were manufactured during the year, the closing stock at the end of the year being 63,437 pounds. The amount realised during the year by the sale of oil was Rs. 26,94,952-5-1 leaving outstandings at the end of the year to the extent of Rs. 2,55,000. The profit earned by the factories during the period was Rs. 1,67,551. Orders were passed at the end of the year that the system of the factories giving credit to the Forest department for the value of sandalwood on delivery to the factories should be replaced by crediting to a separate head "Sandalwood Oil" under the major head "Forests" the net sale proceeds after deducting the marketing and manufacturing charges. Sandalwood oil factories.

40. The total number of factories in the State (excluding those in the Civil and Military Station) employing on an average twenty or more persons daily was 387 and these afforded employment to about 51,820 persons. The factories consisted of cotton and woollen mills, rice mills, sandalwood oil factories, tanneries, ginning factories and presses, oil mills, brick and tile works, wood works, coffee estates, mines, etc., During the year, there was no scarcity of employment for persons engaged in manual and industrial work. Factories.

v. Trade and commerce.

41. The balance of trade which was against the State in the year 1920-21 improved during 1921-22 and was in favour of the State during the year under report and this was due to good seasons and the increasing demand for raw products. The total approximate value of imports was 16'39 crores and that of exports was 16'81 crores. There was a decline in the export of raw materials such as silk, cotton and wool, counterbalanced by an increased export of finished goods thus showing an increasing consumption of raw materials in the State in the production of manufactured goods. General.

42. Government took up a space of about 1,000 square feet in the Indian Pavilion of the British Empire Exhibition and the Director of Industries was made responsible for the necessary arrangements to be made in the State and a small advisory committee consisting of three private gentlemen, the Conservator of Forests and the Superintendent, Government Gardens and Economic Botanist was associated with him. A sum of Rs. 50,000 to meet the cost of the Exhibition and another sum of Rs. 30,000 as advance for getting suitable exhibits prepared by local artisans were sanctioned. Arrangements were in progress for the collection of suitable exhibits of finished products, raw materials, mineral ores, etc., likely to interest traders and industrialists in other parts of the Empire. A complete collection of Mysore timbers, mineral ores and silk will be exhibited by the respective departments of the State. The best samples of Mysore ivory inlaid work, sandalwood British Empire Exhibition.

carving, brass work, silver work, etc., will also be arranged in the stalls. Government have also approved of the deputation of an officer and two merchants to the Exhibition.

Work of the
Commercial
Section.

43. Under the re-organisation of the department of Industries and Commerce, the Commercial Section, which was hitherto treated as an independent unit, came under the direct control of the Director. The system of publishing rail-borne statistics was examined with a view to publish them early and in a simplified manner. A chapter showing the present position of industries and trade in the State was prepared for the *Mysore Gazetteer*, and steps were being taken to amplify this information and publish a *Hand Book of Commercial Intelligence*. Statistics were collected regarding all industrial establishments in the State employing more than 10 persons. The Commercial Museum was transferred to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and the exhibits were arranged and indexed. The Bureau of Commercial Information was being re-modelled with a view to give complete information in regard to all industries in which the people are interested. A scheme was drawn up and submitted to Government for organising a Central Stores Agency in connection with the department for the purchase of Government requirements, so as to secure the development of local industries and enterprise. Several foreign export houses for large wholesale export business in commodities such as coffee, silk, chrome, manganese, hides, etc., and their representatives were brought into touch with local business houses. Attention was paid to the development of transport facilities and suitable rules for the regulation of motor vehicular traffic were drawn up by the committee appointed for the purpose and submitted to Government. An agreement was entered into with the Mysore Premier Metal Factory for the manufacture of seamless measures required for the use of the public, but the factory could not commence work for want of metal sheets which had not arrived.

vi. Associations for banking, trading, etc.

Co-operative
Societies.

General

44. The scale of the superior staff of the department having been found to be inadequate to exercise adequate supervision over the increasing number of societies and representations having been made to Government that there was inordinate delay in the disposal of suits filed by co-operative societies as well as in the execution of decrees passed in such suits and that, in consequence, the stability of many societies was seriously affected, the work of the department was examined in detail and an order was passed in January 1923 strengthening the controlling staff, revising the charges of the subordinate executive and prescribing a definite plan to regulate the work of the department.

45. The main features of the re-organisation order were the following:—

- (1) The number of Assistant Registrars was increased from two to four, one for a group of two districts, each division containing about 400 societies except the Shimoga division which is to contain 275 societies only.
- (2) The Registrar, having to devote his attention to general supervision and to higher problems of organisation and development, was to be in direct charge of the societies in the Bangalore city only.
- (3) The post of Personal Assistant to the Registrar was abolished, the Manager being asked to look after the office during the Registrar's absence on tour.
- (4) The arrangement of having one set of officers for inspection and another for auditing the accounts was done away with as also the appointments of Special Inspectors for industrial and agricultural co-operation.
- (5) The number of Inspectors was fixed at 33 so as to give about 40 societies to each Inspector.
- (6) Detailed instructions were issued for the quick disposal of co-operative suits.

46. There were 24 Honorary Supervisors working at the close of the year as against 26 in the previous year; and these were engaged both in organization and

supervision work. The position of the co-operative societies in the several districts as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

District	Number of societies		Number of members		Share capital		Working capital		Reserve fund	
	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	314	298	25,812	26,153	12,04,121	12,45,799	37,92,397	38,51,215	2,95,044	3,50,386
Kolar	150	153	11,074	10,989	3,76,421	3,84,517	7,76,538	8,64,302	83,591	1,10,531
Tumkur	252	257	16,181	14,602	5,12,705	4,42,715	12,67,976	11,20,112	1,53,071	1,60,643
Mysore	193	192	15,184	15,338	6,45,408	6,68,919	10,70,652	11,23,791	1,35,808	1,60,762
Hassan	209	209	8,277	7,585	1,86,915	1,93,929	4,00,253	4,18,247	62,058	70,865
Shimoga	183	193	7,442	8,853	1,87,236	2,23,270	3,32,618	3,82,879	45,828	50,766
Kadur	93	103	6,101	5,929	1,98,155	2,09,823	3,35,743	3,62,989	41,017	50,015
Chitaldrug	138	136	6,890	5,766	1,34,568	1,22,145	2,21,103	2,85,913	33,112	40,389
Total for the State	1,522	1,541	96,912	95,315	34,45,829	34,91,117	81,97,280	84,09,478	8,49,532	10,16,357

47. To the 1,522 societies which were in existence at the beginning of the year, 60 new societies were added; and the cancellation of the registration of 41 societies brought the closing figure to 1,541 as against 1,522 in the previous year, showing a net increase of 19 societies. These were composed of 2 financing banks, 6 district central banks, 11 federal banking unions, 1,249 agricultural societies and 272 non-agricultural societies. The registered societies had a total membership of 95,315 persons as against 96,912 in the previous year which go to show that there has been a fall of 1.62 per cent in the total membership. The total working capital of all the societies rose from Rs. 81,97,280 to Rs. 84,09,478. Deposits attracted from individuals amounted to Rs. 30,01,413 while the sum withdrawn was Rs. 29,24,917 and the total amount held at the end of the year was Rs. 29,24,647. The average deposit per member on the whole was Rs. 80.7 as against Rs. 29.8 in the previous year. The reserve funds of all societies increased from Rs. 8,10,532 to Rs. 10,16,357. The total transactions of all the societies in the State stood at Rs. 2,82,71,876. The net profits amounted to Rs. 3,99,272 as against Rs. 3,90,472 in the previous year. The cost to Government for working the department was Rs. 1,14,000 as against Rs. 1,07,094 in the year 1921-22, the societies themselves spending Rs. 1,25,444 on account of establishment, contingencies, bonuses, etc.

New societies registered.

48. The two principal central financing institutions in the State were (1) the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and (2) the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. The net profits of the two banks amounted to Rs. 53,906 and Rs. 12,539 as against Rs. 48,193 and Rs. 13,249 respectively in the previous year; and the reserve funds rose from Rs. 80,100 and Rs. 23,307 in 1921-22 to Rs. 1,14,823 and Rs. 32,754 respectively. The share capitals of these banks stood at Rs. 2,84,383 and Rs. 1,45,525 as against Rs. 2,34,045 and Rs. 1,42,364 in the preceding year. The two Inspectors attached to each of the above banks inspected 70 and 89 affiliated societies respectively during the year. Of the 1,249 agricultural societies, 1,177 were credit institutions, the majority of them being based on unlimited liability system with shares of the value of Rs. 5 to 10 and the total membership of these societies was 49,659 and their working capital increased from Rs. 25,12,033 to Rs. 26,40,342. Their reserve fund rose from Rs. 2,70,445 to Rs. 3,36,460 during the year and they paid dividends up to 7½ per cent to their members. The total number of non-agricultural societies rose from 270 to 272 and their membership from 42,152 to 43,253. Their total working capital was Rs. 37,57,446 as against Rs. 37,16,301 and their reserve fund rose from Rs. 4,44,139 to Rs. 5,17,421. These societies paid a dividend of 6¼ to 9 per cent during the year. Co-operative stores rose in number from 80 to 83 and their purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 9,83,690 and Rs. 8,98,237 realising a profit of Rs. 41,299 during the year. The number of special societies formed for the purpose of the supply of good seed, improved agricultural implements and manure increased from 72 to 75. About 75 existing credit societies also discharged a similar function. The number of sale societies rose from 2 to 3 and the total transactions of these societies amounted to Rs. 50,000 and they earned a net profit of Rs. 300. There

Working of the societies.

were 43 weavers' societies at the beginning of the year and with one registration and two cancellations, the total number of societies left at the end of the year was 42. These had a membership of 1,090 and a working capital of Rs. 1,60,000 as against Rs. 1,970 and Rs. 1,70,000 respectively in the previous year. Their purchases consisting of raw materials and finished products amounted to Rs. 3,31,146 and they effected sales to the extent of Rs. 3,03,222 realising a profit of Rs. 12,932 as against Rs. 19,322 in the year 1921-22. The membership and the share capital of the Bangalore city weavers' co-operative society decreased from 236 and Rs. 12,742 to 195 and Rs. 11,487 respectively. The net profit realised and the reserve fund accumulated amounted to Rs. 1,961 and Rs. 4,949 respectively owing to the slump in the market conditions and the reduction in the cash credit with the Bank of Mysore. The Gudigars' societies at Sorab and Sagar continued to receive Government assistance during the year. A gold medal was won by the former society in the Co-operative Products Exhibition held in Bombay in December 1922. The six sericultural societies made no satisfactory progress. With the 3 freshly registered societies and 5 cancellations, the total number of co-operative societies for the depressed classes was 39 at the end of the year. There were in all 52 grain banks working at the end of the year as against 56 in the previous year and the principal grain dealt with in them was ragi. There was one society for each of the following:—for lift irrigation, dairy farming, lacquer-ware, jewellery, shoe-making, oil-mongering, mat-weaving and rattan-weaving. Three societies interested themselves in jaggery-boiling and rice-hulling and two each in brass making and in connection with home industries.

Miscellaneous.

49. The number of societies in the *malnad* increased from 203 to 222 during the year and the membership was about 11,100 and their working capital about Rs. 5,50,000. Five societies in the *malnad* borrowed from the Provincial Bank money to the extent of Rs. 30,000 with a view to relieve the members of their prior indebtedness. The economic condition of the members of only 57 societies was examined during the year, bringing the total number of societies thus investigated to 542. This work could not be vigorously pushed on, as the attention of the department was diverted to consolidation and collection work. Court fees at half the rates charged in the civil courts were levied on suits filed before the Registrar or the Assistant Registrars from the 1st October 1922 and the stamp revenue derived thereby amounted to Rs. 4,488. During the year under report, the total number of suits for disposal including 2,312 pending at the beginning of the year amounted to 4,008; of which 3,078 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 930 at the end of the year. As a result of the removal of the restrictions imposed on the touring of departmental officers, 1,050 societies out of a total of 1,541 were inspected by the departmental officers and Inspectors, of which the accounts of 700 were fully audited and those of about 350 partially audited. Government ordered that no appeal petitions should in future be entertained on the mere applications of the parties expressing a desire to appeal unless they contained the grounds of appeal. Eight district co-operative conferences, besides taluk conferences, were held during the year along with the district and taluk conferences organized by the Local Boards. During their itinerations, the Inspectors met the members of the village improvement committees in most villages and exchanged ideas of village improvement, sanitation, etc. Several co-operative societies took a keen interest in effecting certain village improvements by setting apart a portion of the profits earned by them for such work.

Agricultural banks.

50. Only two agricultural banks were working during the year and they were at Palhalli and Hongenahalli. Their total assets and liabilities on the 30th June 1923 amounted to Rs. 16,004 and Rs. 12,686 respectively. The aggregate amount of loan due to Government on the 1st July 1923 by the defunct banks was Rs. 29,003-2-8 (inclusive of Rs. 7,104-14-8 due as interest) and the total repayments Rs. 5,340-4-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,125-3-8 by way of instalment due unrecovered. Thus, out of 59 banks which obtained loans from Government, 53 have paid their dues in full.

Joint-stock companies.

51. On the 31st March 1922, there were 101 (92 public and 9 private) joint-stock companies, limited by shares, with the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 7,72,55,100, Rs. 2,14,11,670 and Rs. 1,26,55,305 respectively. Ten companies (5 public and 5 private) were newly registered, while 2 public companies and 1 private company with the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of

Rs. 6,05,000, Rs. 31,250 and Rs. 19,624 respectively, ceased to work during the year. Of the companies newly registered, mention may be made of the Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Hebbal, and the Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory, Ltd., Bangalore city. With the exception of the last named company which is promoted by some Frenchmen of Pondicherry, all the newly registered companies are Indian and as many as 50 per cent of them were floated in the premier city of Bangalore.

52. There were thus 108 companies at work on the 31st March 1923, of which 95 were public and the rest private. Of these (108), 43 were classed as banking, loan and insurance, 2 transit and transport, 40 trading and manufacturing, inclusive of 4 companies for printing and publishing, 9 mills and presses, 8 mining and quarrying, 1 estate (land and building), 2 hotels (theatres and entertainments) and 3 other companies. The total authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of all these companies amounted to Rs. 8,30,60,100, Rs. 2,18,04,200 and Rs. 1,44,54,700 respectively. On the 31st March 1923, there were 19 companies limited by guarantee, including 3 companies registered during the year. There were 22 certified auditors on the 31st March 1923.

53. During the year, the duties of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies were re-transferred from the commercial section of the department of Industries and Commerce to the Inspector-General of Registration, who was in consequence appointed *ex-officio* Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. On account of this change, only two companies were inspected during the year. No fresh prosecution was instituted against any company during 1922-23. The case instituted in 1920-21 against the Directors and Auditors of the Mysore Government Security Life and Marriage Assurance Company, Ltd., ended in the acquittal of all the accused. On the 31st March 1923, there were (inclusive of one company registered afresh) 21 companies incorporated outside the State, which had established places of business within the State. Of these, 11 were incorporated in England and 3 each in Madras and Bombay.

54. Seven societies were registered during the year under the Societies Registration Regulation of 1904. One society was struck off the register, leaving 76 societies at work on the 31st March 1923.

Literary,
scientific and
charitable
societies.

vii. Transfers of land.

55. There were 3,501 transfers of land by order of courts, civil and revenue, involving an extent of 23,982 acres as against 2,455 transfers involving 16,818 acres in 1921-22. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 14,903 involving 69,073 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 17,478 transfers and 222,595 acres respectively.

viii. Condition of the people.

56. The year under report was a fairly prosperous one to the agriculturists who got not only a fair harvest but good prices for their produce. The poor and middle classes of non-agriculturists with fixed income continued to suffer owing to the high cost of almost all the necessaries of life. Public health was far from satisfactory. Influenza prevailed in a mild form in parts of Tumkur and Kadur districts. Plague which was rather severe in the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Shimoga districts was responsible for 8,737 deaths. Relapsing and malarial fevers were also prevalent in the districts.

ix. Forest.

57. The total forest area in the State rose from 3,365.25 square miles in 1921-22 to 3,366.20 square miles during 1922-23 showing an increase of about one square mile. The percentage of the State forests to the area of the State stood at 11.5 during the year. The area of the reserved lands stood at 404.4 square miles at the close of the year as against 350 square miles in the year previous. Conservancy measures which were proving beneficial were adopted in the case of three Amrut Mahal *kavals* in the Kadur district which together with District Forests are

Area, etc.

classed under the group of unclassified or public forest lands. There were one hundred and three blocks measuring an extent of 63·4 square miles of village forests at the end of the year. Two blocks each in the districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug and one in the Kadur district, making in all 5 blocks, were settled during the year and completion reports in respect of 11 blocks were under consideration. About 72 miles and 6 furlongs of forest boundaries were newly demarcated during the year and at the close of the period under report, 536 miles remained to be demarcated. The length of old boundaries repaired was 463 miles and 1 furlong. Orders were issued to the District Forest Officers to re-examine the existing forest boundaries and send up proposals for their re-alignment in cases where the existing boundary lines caused real inconvenience to the raiyat population. The work of demarcating the frontier lines on the Bombay side was taken up in accordance with the mutual agreement between the two Governments and 22 miles and 2 furlongs of line were cut and cleared. Boundary questions started by the Madras Government on the borders of Srinivasapur and Molkalmuru taluks were pending settlement at the end of the year. The cost of extending, repairing and maintaining boundaries was Rs. 6,189. Twenty-four forests embracing an area of 109·10 square miles, the teak plantations of Kakankote, the lands thrown open for cultivation in the Entahalli village and the Tiger grounds (1,800 acres nearly) selected by the Palace were all surveyed during the year. Twenty maps were fair-drawn and eight were got printed at Dehra Dun. The cost incurred under this head inclusive of the establishment and labour charges came to Rs. 9,729. In the Shimoga and Kolar districts, an extent of 96·2 square miles was taken up for collecting the necessary statistics to prepare regular working plans and the requisite data were collected for an area of 87·67 square miles. The stock of the Tavanandi block, one of the famous *kans* of Sorab which was notified as a State forest in 1918, was surveyed in great detail to find out the best method of working this extremely interesting and curious forest type. The working plan report of the Agumbe, Balehalli, Shirur, Kunda and Heggargudda State forests of the Shimoga division received the approval of the Government during the year. The total area of State forests worked under sanctioned working plans is 1,551 square miles as against 3,336 square miles of such forests in the State, thus giving a percentage of 46·1. Five provisional plans were drawn up by the District Forest Officers and were approved by the Conservator of Forests.

Works.

58. A small length of 3 furlongs of new road in the Mysore district was opened and the repairs of the existing roads attended to. About 14 miles of bridle-path were opened in the Lakkavalli and Muthodi forests and the expenses charged to Iron Works. The total outlay on roads and bridges was Rs. 10,370 against Rs. 26,961 in the previous year. The most important building operations of the year were the construction of Guards' barracks at Mysore, the completion of the combined Range Office and quarters at Chordi and the partial construction of the Inspection Lodge at Hunseghatta in the Tarikere division. The total expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 8,580 against Rs. 16,683 in the previous year. New works alone were executed at a cost of Rs. 3,435, the balance having been devoted towards the repairs of the existing ones. The improvement of water-supply in the forests, removal of rank vegetation from the compounds of forest buildings and minor works such as fencing and putting up of fruit plants, etc., were all attended to at a total cost of Rs. 3,007 as against Rs. 6,295 in the preceding year.

Protection.

59. There was a decrease in the number of forest cases reported, the total for the year being 1,338 against 1,377 in the previous year. Unauthorized felling as usual formed the largest proportion of forest crime and amounted to 768 offences. The total number of cases of injury to sandal trees that came up for disposal was 542 consisting of 434 cases of the previous year and 108 cases of the period under review. Of these, 128 cases were disposed of during the year and a sum of Rs. 3,403 was recovered by way of fine. Seven cases of theft of sandalwood were

Fire protection.

decided and 6 of them involving 12 persons ended in conviction. The area attempted to be protected during the year stood at 1,959,352 acres against 1,906,602 acres in the previous year, and the percentage of success achieved was 99·4 against 98·2 of last year. No fire guards were, as an experimental measure, employed in the Kolar district and the rest of the fire protection was by no means unsatisfactory. The system of early burning, under control, of the forests was attempted in the Mysore district and caused no damage to the existing forest growth. The number of cattle permitted to graze under pre-paid licenses was 282,508 against

Grazing.

220,794 in the preceding year, exclusive of those that were allowed to graze free under settlement decisions and under the lumpsum grazing system. In the forests of the Bhadravati and Tarikere divisions, the cattle belonging to the Amrut Mahal department grazed free and under the special orders of Government, the forests in parts of Shimoga, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts were temporarily made available for the free grazing of cattle on account of the drought and scarcity of fodder in those regions. Lantana, prickly-pear and Loranthus continued to be pests in the Mysore, Kadur and Kolar districts. Teak defoliators did some damage to the growth of teak in the Mysore district but completely subsided in the Sacrebyle range in the Shimoga district. Stacked fuel in the Tarikere division was attacked by borers.

60. The rainfall was poor and also untimely over practically the whole of the *madan* parts and consequently natural regeneration of all the species in these regions was defective. The *malnad* and semi-*malnad* zones had a comparatively better season and the re-generation of important species in the valuable deciduous forest belt of the State was quite fair. As a result of the usual copious fall of rain in the evergreen zone of the *malnad*, there was profuse germination and establishment of seedlings of important species like *bhogi*, white cedar, *hebbahalsu*, etc. Re-generation of coppice suffered a set-back all over the *maidan* tracts on account of want of sufficient rain. An area of 46 acres was brought under regular plantation and an extent of 50 acres was cleared of jungle growth and prepared for plantation. On the whole, the total area under regular teak plantations came up to 116 acres and the older plants therein were found to have well established themselves. A further area of 45 acres in the Hediya and Kakankote ranges in the Mysore district was stocked with teak by the method of *kumri* or *takkal* plantations during the year under report. A trial was made in the old *takkal* of the Kakankote forest in the Mysore district to grow teak plants in conjunction with agricultural crops. An area of 20 acres was taken up during the year and given to Kurubars for *takkal* cultivation. To supplement natural regeneration, patch plantings, sowings and dibblings of seeds of valuable species in blanks created by felling were also resorted to. In Kolar and Chitaldrug districts, 1,455 acres were dibbled with sandal, *bevu*, *bage*, *bilwara*, *hunse*, etc., seeds by beat guards free of cost. Fruit plants were introduced in the Sagar and Tarikere divisions and besides the fruit plants, ornamental plants were also put on the Chamundi Hills. The nursery at Tavarekatte at the foot of the Chamundi Hills was much improved and plants of different kinds were issued to several ranges from this nursery. To afford assistance to promising seedlings and poles to attain proper growth and development, the cuttings of climbers, girdling of trees of inferior species interfering with the growth of trees of valuable kinds, thinnings in congested patches and plantations, weeding, coppicing and cutting back were done in all divisions to a fair extent.

61. The output of timber, etc., during the year under review was 875,899 c. ft. and 35,506 sleepers as against 658,230 c. ft. of timber only in the previous year. But the quantity brought to the depots for sale consisted of 665,353 c. ft. of timber, 44,104 sleepers, 54,388 running feet of reapers and 13,881 c. ft. of sawn materials. 721,148 c. ft. of timber, 59,872 sleepers and 54,522 running feet of reapers, etc., were sold for Rs. 9,38,797. The cost incurred by the department for these operations amounted to Rs. 3,97,946. The demand rose from Rs. 8,82,649 in 1921-22 to Rs. 9,38,797 in 1922-23 and would have been still better but for the collapse in the timber market and the prevailing disturbed economic conditions. The large quantity of fuel supplied to the sandalwood oil factory at Bangalore and the credit given to the department on account of fuel supplied to the Iron Works to the extent of the actual charges incurred by the department for the deliveries made to the works raised the demand from Rs. 30,997 in 1921-22 to Rs. 3,23,839 during 1922-23. With the balance of 67,066 tons which was in stock at the commencement of the year, the total quantity at the sidings came up to 106,083 tons of which 51,207 tons were transported to the works during the year. The revenue from bamboo during the year was Rs. 663 against Rs. 1,102 realised in the previous year. Nine hundred and forty-eight tons of rough sandalwood was collected and about 709 tons of wood prepared at a cost of Rs. 44,945. With the previous year's balances, the total quantity of rough and prepared sandalwood handled during the year amounted to 2,780 and 1,370 tons respectively. During the period under review, about 607 tons of sandalwood were actually supplied to the sandal oil

Sylviculture.

Exploitation
by departmental
agency.

factory. A sum of Rs. 8,32,000 realised by the sale of oil was, as per orders of Government, treated as forest revenue under sandalwood and a further sum of Rs. 41,656 was credited to the Forest department on account of diriage of previous years, bringing the total net realisation credited to the departmental budget to Rs. 8,73,655. A sum of Rs. 9,985 was realised by the sale of several kinds of sandalwood in retail in several *koties* in the State. The total realisations under sandalwood thus amounted to Rs. 8,83,640 against Rs. 10,42,230 in the previous year. The minor forest produce collected by departmental agency brought in a revenue of Rs. 5,195 as against Rs. 1,972 in the previous year, the increase being due to the collection and disposal of gall-nut and lac by the department itself.

Finance

62. Including the previous year's balance of Rs. 7,69,608, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 41,78,173 of which a sum of Rs. 29,70,033 was actually collected and a sum of Rs. 28,173 was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,79,967 for collection at the close of the year. The subjoined comparative statement shows the details of the receipts under several heads:—

Heads of receipts	Collections (actuals) for		Difference + or —
	1922-23	1921-22	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Sandalwood	8,83,640	10,29,691	—1,46,051
II. Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency—			
Timber	9,59,176	8,89,332	+ 69,844
Firewood and charcoal	3,38,594	34,212	+3,04,382
Bamboos	2,149	2,303	— 154
Grass and other minor forest produce	3,773	1,780	+ 1,993
III. Timber and other produce removed from forests by private agency—			
Timber	80,920	96,011	— 15,091
Firewood and charcoal	1,12,785	84,849	+ 27,936
Bamboos	49,130	54,472	— 5,342
Grazing and fodder grass	85,637	80,993	+ 4,644
Other minor produce	3,73,260	3,94,698*	— 21,438
IV. Miscellaneous—			
Fines and forfeitures	2,381	974	+ 1,407
Rent on toddy trees	831	1,342	— 511
Miscellaneous	77,757	86,077	— 8,320
Total	29,70,033	27,56,734	+2,13,299

63. The reasons for the decrease and increase in sandalwood, timber, fuel, grass and other minor produce under items I and II above respectively have been already explained in the paragraph on exploitation. The decrease under item III timber and bamboos is due to want of demand while the increase under charcoal and firewood is due to the enhancement of seigniorage rates. The recovery of the *pro rata* dues of the *tangadi* lease of 1919-21 and of the large *khist* amounts on account of the *tangadi* lease of 1921-23 during the previous year accounts for a higher realisation under item III, other minor produce, in that year than during the year under report. The expenditure under conservancy and works and establishments amounted to Rs. 6,83,309 as against Rs. 6,09,734 in the previous year, the increase being due to the collection and preparation of larger quantities of timber and sandalwood and to the larger supplies of sleepers and firewood to the Railway department and the sandalwood oil factory respectively.

Sandal valuation
survey.

64. The number of sandal trees above 9" in girth actually enumerated in the Kumsi sub-taluk and the greater portion of the Shimoga taluk was 424,447 against 333,302 in the previous year and the area surveyed and the trees enumerated in the sandal tracts of the Mysore district were 932 square miles and 125,011 respectively. The sandal tracts of the Mysore district having been fully gone over, the staff was transferred to the Kadur district at the end of the year. Five blocks covering an area of 7.5 square miles in the Shimoga district and two blocks of an aggregate

* Exclusive of the amount written off the accounts.

area of 9.3 square miles in the Mysore district were proposed for the formation of sandal reserves. The cost of the operations all told amounted to about Rs. 22,000.

65. The Mysore Forest School and the Mysore South and Kadur divisions were abolished during the year. The old Kadur division was revived towards the close of the year. A Gazetted Assistant was attached to the Mysore district and the post of a Special Forest Officer to attend to the work of the exploitation of forest resources was sanctioned during the year. The Ranger engaged on the formation of village forests was under deputation in the Revenue department throughout the year.

66. With the four kunbi and six indigent families consisting of 40 members General settled during the year, there were at the close of the year 283 families with a total population of 1,343 members consisting of 410 male and 392 female adults and 292 male and 249 female children. Six families were given 29 acres and 6 guntas of wet land free of assessment for 5 years. The total area under cultivation stood at 1,034 acres assessed at Rs. 2,187 at the close of the year. Besides the above, 142 acres and 20 guntas of old kumried area was given over for temporary dry cultivation. The assessment realised during the year was Rs. 1,471 as against Rs. 1,353 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,809 including the cost of medicines and establishment charges. The total cost on this scheme since its inception has amounted to Rs. 36,887.

67. With four elephants captured and three sent over by the Palace, the total number of elephants in charge of the department at the end of the year was 34. The *kumkies* dragged in all 366,283 c. ft. of timber besides being engaged on the *khedda* operations during a portion of the working season. Capture by pit-fall and by chance impounding in a temporary stockade were tried during the year. One elephant was captured by the former method and 53 by the latter. Only 21 young elephants were roped with the assistance of the *kumkies* the rest being let loose. This capture resulted in a profit of Rs. 30,933 to Government. Arrangements were made to give out on a two years' contract the well-wooded Saralhole valley of the Govardhanagiri forest for the development of its resources. Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-two c.ft. of material was prepared out of the 25,000 c.ft. contracted to be extracted during the first year. The extraction work was supplemented by departmental operations and altogether 6,500 c.ft. of timber were supplied to Nagavalli frontier depot, of which about 3,000 c.ft. were sold. A contract was successfully entered into with the Gold Mining Companies for supply of timber by the department. Less known varieties of timber were tested for industrial purposes. At the instance of the Comptroller, a sum of about Rs. 2,60,237 representing the total cost of the Forest department incurred in connection with fuel supply to the Iron Works from the commencement to the end of June 1923, was adjusted by credit to the revenue head concerned, under "2 Forest" and debit to "Iron Works." A staff consisting of 10 Foresters and 12 Guards for patrolling the frontier in conjunction with the Police to prevent smuggling of sandalwood beyond the State was sanctioned during the year. Out-posts were created at Ultiga and Agumbe ghats in Shimoga district, at Mudigere and Koppa taluks and along the frontier in the Kadur district. Two cases of theft were detected and in one, a conviction was obtained. In the other case, the property was captured but the offenders 9 in number bolted after threatening violence to the staff. The saw mill was at work for 309 days during the year and the quantity of timber treated was 50,129 c.ft. the out-turn being 25,493 c.ft. in the shape of rafters, reapers, beams, sleepers, etc., and the wastage being 50 per cent on account of the inferior timber put through the mill. The net profit to the department works up to Rs. 9,722-4-4 against Rs. 18,955-7-2 in 1921-22. Proposals for the revision of the saw mill establishment and the working of the mill on a purely commercial basis were sanctioned by Government during the year. Enumeration of trees in five out of twenty areas under lac cultivation in eight different ranges was completed. Out of the 220 maunds of lac collected, 162 maunds were sent to the Government soap factory for being washed. Seventy maunds of clear lac were sold in public auction realising a sum of Rs. 2,042.

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x. Geology.

General.

68. The programme of work chalked out for the department by Government in September 1919 included the following up and developing the geological survey work on modern scientific lines, the carrying on of the exploration, prospecting and sampling of mineral ores especially of areas and minerals reserved to Government and the preparation of maps and sketches of ore deposits. It also aimed at investigating and recording the resources of the more important minerals such as iron, manganese and chrome in particular, as well as such minor minerals as limestone, asbestos and graphite, not merely in view of immediate requirements but to provide for possible future developments. Although the above programme could not be completely followed as the scope of the department had to be restricted on account of retrenchments effected during the year, no essential change was brought about in the constitution of the department. Preliminary survey work done in the early years by the junior officers under training was ordered to be carefully revised and reduced to a uniform and comprehensive basis and it was also ordered that the scientific problems connected therewith should be investigated by the senior officers before issuing a correlated history of the geological features of the State and that a careful supervision of prospecting and mining work conducted by private agencies should form an essential feature of the work of the department. The geological map of the State could not be brought up to date with all requisite modifications as several specially controversial portions could not be systematically and carefully re-surveyed. All reservations of minerals, except in the case of iron, limestone, dolomite, manganese and chrome ores, were withdrawn with a view to afford greater scope for the utilization of such minerals by private capitalists. The grant of licenses and leases for working asbestos, kaolin or china clay was ordered to be confined to capitalists who gave an undertaking to utilise the minerals for industrial purposes within the State. On the recommendation of the Board of Industries and Commerce, the department was authorised to permit the export outside the State of minerals in a raw state where they could not be used locally for industrial purposes.

Licenses and leases.

69. The statement detailed below shows the number of licenses, leases and certificates of approval that were current during the year 1922-23 as compared with those of the previous year :—

			1921-22	1922-23
Mining leases	..	..	38	40
Prospecting licenses	..	..	51	48
Collecting licenses	..	..	1	2
Exploring licenses	..	..	10	13
Approval certificates	..	..	23	25
Total			123	128

70. The total area under the mining leases and prospecting licenses during 1922-23 was 46,646 acres and the rents payable thereunder amounted to Rs. 17,705. Revision work on geological survey and mapping were carried out by the Director and two of his Assistants. A considerable extent of ground covering an area of about 900 square miles was traversed in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan and several areas of petrological interest and importance were carefully revised and mapped in great detail. The re-survey of Dodkanya, Nanjangud and Gundlupet areas revealed important discoveries. The following three minerals of economic value and importance were found during the course of the revision survey and noted for future investigation :—(1) Two runs of pegmatite with an average width of 15 to 20 feet traceable for a short distance at surface, carrying fairly good books of muscovite, were located to the E. S. E. of Narayanadurga (Melkote area) ; (2) a lenticular patch of greyish corundum was located near Bandhole about 3 miles due east of the place, while stray crystals of bluish and pinkish corundum were also found in a separate area further west, at the junction of a coarse pegmatite with the altered amphibolite ; and (3) the north and south running reef of quartz about a furlong west of Kalanahundi near Hampapur showed signs of mineralization. The reef was worked for road metal and dumps near the shallow pit showed galena,

(1) Mica.

(2) Corundum.

(3) Galena.

pyrites and other sulphides. An officer of the department was deputed to inspect and report on the quantities and qualities of manganese ore lying on the several abandoned or cancelled prospecting blocks in different parts of the State. Nine mining and 6 prospecting blocks were inspected and a geological study of the blocks was also made. The mode of occurrence of the minerals was studied and the blocks and the adjoining areas were mapped, with sketches and plans of the existing workings. The boundaries of the blocks were checked, and when faulty, the parties were asked to revise and correct them. A good amount of useful material of scientific and statistical value was collected and recorded. Tests were conducted at the Government Chemical Laboratory on lime-burning in a muffle furnace, and on burning of large quantities of the same in a cupola at MESSRS. PETRIE HAY & SONS' Engineering Works at Bangalore with a view to find out good lime suitable for neutralising the liquors obtained in wood distillation at the Bhadravati Iron Works. Samples of crystalline limestone and *kankar* from different parts of the State and from outside, also shells from Malabar and Madras were burnt and fresh lime was analysed for soluble calcium oxide contained in each. A number of tests were made in the cupola with limestone and shells with varying proportions of charcoal.

71. The export trade in manganese ore was very brisk during the year and the United Steel Companies, Ltd., took this opportunity to steadily carry on operations in the Kumsi area and on the Shankargudda range. The biggest exporters of chrome ore for which there was a very good demand throughout the year were MESSRS. V. MANICKAVELU MUDALIAR & SON who exported 26,217 tons, the highest on record. It was reported that the export would have been even greater, had there been better transport facilities. The Kolar Brickmaking Company made a steady use of manganiferous limestone in the manufacture of their products. Kaolin deposit near Golhalli was reserved for the Pottery Works to be started near Bangalore. Clay deposits near Arsikere were being tested by MR. J. C. MIDFORD, Chairman of the Mysore Mining Industrials, to find out its suitability in the manufacture of sanitary earthenware. Mining operations for crude china clay were being carried on in two mining blocks in the Kolar and Bangalore districts. From the 3 tons of crude china clay extracted from the Devanapur plantation in the Bangalore district and removed to Bowringpet, 50 cases of slate-pencils and 46 cases of marble were manufactured and exported. The mica industry made steady progress and two fresh licenses were issued during the year.

Work under private enterprise.

72. The total number of books and pamphlets received by exchange and added to the library was 299 and by purchase 3. Part I of Records Volume XX containing a brief account of the work of the department for the year 1920-21 and Part II of Records Volumes XVIII, XIX and XX containing the special reports of the survey officers, were published during the year and Part I of Records Volume XXI containing the annual report of work done during the year 1921-22 was in the press. The total number of assays and analyses of ores and minerals done during the year for this and other departments of Government, the Mysore Iron Works and also for the public, at the Chemical Laboratory of the Agricultural department was 173 against 64 in the previous year. The specimens collected during the previous field seasons were as usual arranged according to the general classification of the Mysore rocks as outlined in the departmental bulletin.

Library, museum and laboratory.

xi. Mines and Explosives.

73. Work was carried on during the year on 21 mining and 22 prospecting blocks; of these, 5 were for gold, 7 for manganese, 7 for chrome ore, 5 for magnetite, 3 for asbestos, 4 for mica, 3 for soapstone, 7 for kaolin or China clay, 1 for limestone and 1 for slatestone. The five mines in which gold mining operations were in progress during the year were the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregaum, Nundydrug and Balaghat blocks on the Kolar Gold Fields. Although the total output of gold during the year has exceeded that of the previous year by 1,175 fine ounces, there was a very serious fall in the value realised to the extent of £226,126 or Rs. 34 lakhs approximately due to the drop in the premium on the metal to the extent of 11s. 8d. per fine ounce. The bullion market was affected by many adverse factors during the year, the chief of which was the difficulty in stabilising the several rates of exchange and the price of gold ranged between 87½ and 91 shillings per

fine ounce. No alteration occurred in the gold-selling arrangements at present in force, but advantage was taken of the slightly higher rates prevailing in the Indian market to dispose of practically the whole of the gold produced by the mines in this country, thereby saving shipping and insurance charges. Compared with 1921, the ore reserves show a decrease of over 84,000 tons, the estimates at the end of December 1922 standing at 1,649,256 tons as against 1,733,685 tons in 1921. Three of the mines Balaghat, Nundydrug and Oorgaum record increases, but these were more than counterbalanced by the drop in the Champion Reef and the Mysore Mine. The total quantity of bar gold produced during the year 1922-23 was 423,848 ozs. of an approximate value of Rs. 2,58,63,000 as compared with 420,567 ozs. of the value of Rs. 2,83,55,803 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 14,16,441 was realised during the year as royalty payable on gold as against Rs. 15,78,298 during the previous year.

74. The Iron Mines at Chattanhalli, adjoining the Kumsi block, and the limestone quarry on the Shankergudda range were visited and inspected. The ore excavated was graded and stacked, each stack being numbered and lettered and a chart prepared showing the quantity and grade for being easily located, loaded into trucks and railed to Shimoga. Between forty and fifty thousand tons of iron ore were extracted from the Chattanhalli deposit.

75. The statement given below shows the details in regard to the various important minerals extracted and the royalty payable to Government on each:—

No.	Name of the mineral	No. of mining leases	No. of prospecting licenses	Quantity extracted	Quantity exported or sold	Royalty payable to Government
						Rs.
1	Manganese ...	2	10	22,029 tons.	93,491 tons.	35,222
2	Chrome ...	9	2	17,783 „	36,496 „	29,478
3	Magnesite ...	4	2	121 „	1,025 „	640
4	Asbestos ...	1	5	256 „	locally utilised	...
5	Mica ...	1	4	11,718 lbs. of raw mica.	4,414 lbs. of sheets.	...
				4,290 lbs. sheets.	6,157 lbs. discs.	
				1,524 lbs. discs.	606 lbs. rounds.	
				16 cwts. of waste		
6	Kaolian or China Clay ...	4	9	4,679 tons.	4,413 tons.	3,377
7	Soapstone ...	...	6	115 „	115 „	113
8	Slatestone ...	...	1	8 „	8 „	10
9	Limestone ...	...	2	687 „	687 „	686
10	Graphite ...	...	1	...	...	...
11	Copper ...	...	1	...	...	...
12	Ochres ...	...	4	...	...	...

76. The reservation of corundum was withdrawn during the year under report and the total amount of royalty, including the previous year's balance, payable to Government on minerals other than gold worked up to Rs. 78,352 of which a sum of Rs. 60,727 was collected during the year.

77. During the year under report, 454 candidates qualified themselves for certificates, of whom 245 were *mestries*, 181 blasters, 17 engine-drivers of the first class and 11 of the second class. On application and after due verification, 79 duplicate tickets (discs) were issued to *mestries*, 3 to blasters and one to an engine-driver (first class), the originals having been reported to have been lost. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the calendar year 1922 was 24,944 as against 25,596 in the previous year; of whom, 23,297 persons were employed on gold mining, 12,555 being engaged on work below ground and 10,742 on surface work. The total number of fatal and serious accidents reported during the year was 181 against 182 in 1921; of these, 44 proved fatal resulting in the death of 72 persons. Of the 44 fatal accidents, 11 were due to rockbursts involving the death of 36 persons. A sum of Rs. 1,73,964 was disbursed for 1922 under the scheme of compensation for injuries received in accidents whereby full pay is

granted to the employees in all cases of temporary absence from work through accidents. One person was prosecuted and convicted for a breach of the Mines Regulation and rules framed thereunder. Less serious offences committed in connection with 13 accidents entailed departmental punishment of 18 persons by fines or by cancellation or suspension of certificates.

78. The total number of licenses granted for the twelve months throughout the State was 434 as against 388 issued during 1921, showing an increase of 46. All the main and subsidiary magazines for the possession of specified explosives in bulk on the Kolar Gold Fields and elsewhere and all the shaft-head daily supply magazines were inspected in detail by the officers of the department and the lightning protectors installed on these buildings were tested by means of a magneto. The total number of inspections of explosives premises carried out during the year by magisterial and police officers was 463 as compared with 484 made during 1921. Only 128 premises in all or 29·49 per cent of the total number licensed were inspected by the district authorities. Two persons were charged on the Kolar Gold Fields for being in possession of explosive material without being able to account for them properly and of these, one was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine and the other was discharged. The explosives in both cases were treated as "mining material" and returned to the Common Nominee of the Mining Companies. Fifteen accidents were reported from various parts of the State other than the Kolar Gold Fields where 13 additional accidents occurred, thus bringing the total number of accidents throughout the State by explosives to 28 involving the death of 16 persons and serious injuries to 28 others. Prosecutions for unlicensed manufacture of and dealing in explosives were conducted in the districts of Kolar, Tunkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug. Two persons in the Mysore district were prosecuted for having manufactured and used an explosive in connection with a blasting accident of whom one was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine while the other absconded. The blaster concerned in a misfire accident in the Kolar Gold Field was convicted and fined. Departmental action was taken in four accidents that occurred on the Field with the result that the certificate of an absconding blaster concerned in a mis-fire accident was cancelled and in the three remaining cases, the certificates of persons involved were suspended for periods varying from 1 to 3 months. In certain other cases, fines were imposed on the persons concerned.

Inspection of
explosives.
(Calendar year
1922.)

79. The quantity of explosives in stock in the Government Magazine at Robertsonpet was, at the end of the year, 26 gelatine cartridges, 1,495 detonators and 9 ft. of fuse.

xii. Public Works.

80. With a view to enable greater attention being paid to irrigation works and to improve the condition of roads in the State, two independent administrative offices were constituted during the year, one for Irrigation and Sanitary Engineering and the other for Roads and Buildings with a separate Chief Engineer and *ex-officio* Secretary to Government for each. The offices of Superintending Engineers and Deputy Chief Engineer were abolished and reductions were made in the strength of the executive establishment consistent with the present grants. At the same time, prospects in all grades of service, both executive and clerical, were improved. The Secretariat of the Electrical Department was transferred to the Chief Electrical Engineer with effect from the 1st January 1923. As a temporary measure, the administration of the Krishnarajasagara Works including channels was placed under a Special Officer in view of certain outstanding questions requiring urgent and individual attention. All the maramat works which were being carried out by the Deputy Commissioners were transferred to the Public Works department. The works pertaining to minor tanks with records, accounts, etc., were taken over completely by the end of October 1922. In order that special attention may be devoted to the special water supply schemes for moffusil towns, a Water Supply Construction Division was formed with a direction that the charges should be borne by the schemes that this division will carry out. The reduction of establishment ordered in the re-organisation scheme affected 6 officers and 54 subordinates who had put in 25 years' service or who had attained 50 years of age. These officers and subordinates and 21 Monegars were ordered to retire, after granting to them such leave as they were entitled to under the Regulations. Two temporary Engineer

Administrative
changes.

officers, 79 subordinates and 45 clerks were thrown out of employment as a measure of retrenchment and the services of a temporary Executive Engineer were lent to the Mysore Distillation and Iron Works in April 1923.

A. Irrigation.

81. The Irrigation section of the Public Works department controls the operations in respect of the following heads:—

- (1) Irrigation works charged to revenue.
- (2) Civil works—Miscellaneous public improvements,
- (3) Irrigation Cess fund.
- (4) Kolar Gold Fields Water-Works, and
- (5) Grants for miscellaneous public improvements.

Grant and
outlay.

82. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 18,45,740 against which an outlay of Rs. 20,13,623 was incurred. In addition to the above, an outlay of Rs. 1,73,075 was incurred from contributions, bringing the total expenditure of the department to Rs. 22,86,698. The expenditure incurred on original works amounted to Rs. 2,45,097 of which Rs. 1,36,808 was expended on tanks and Rs. 1,08,289 on channels. The more important of both classes of works which were completed or were in progress were the following:—

Important works
on hand or
executed.

- (1) In the Kunigal taluk, the work of construction of a new sluice to the Deepambudhi tank was completed.
- (2) In the Turevekere sub-taluk, the work of re-constructing the waste weir of the Gottigere tank was in progress.
- (3) In the Hiriyur taluk, there was good progress on the work of diverting the floods of the Krishnambudhi stream.
- (4) In the Chellakere taluk, the work of constructing drainage works across the irrigation channel of Ranikere tank was in progress.
- (5) In the Hunsur taluk, the construction of a new tank across the Vadli stream made good progress.
- (6) In the Nagamangala taluk, the Bellur-Dasanakere tank restoration work was nearly completed so as to irrigate the full *atchkat* of 650 acres; similarly, the restoration of Dadaga tank in the same taluk made good progress.
- (7) In the Honnali taluk, the construction of a new tank at Sowlanga made good progress and water was let in the channel for the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
- (8) In the Mysore district, the construction of an anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halsur and improvement and extension of the Lakshmanpur anicut made good progress; and
- (9) In the Shimoga district, the construction of an *anicut* across the Bhadra at Gopala and the opening of a right bank channel were in progress.

83. A sum of Rs. 27,559 represented the grant-in-aid given to the irrigation cess fund towards the maintenance of the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts and the Vani Vilas Sagara channels in the Chitaldrug district.

Civil works.
Miscellaneous
public improve-
ments.

84. The outlay on original works under the head miscellaneous public improvements amounted to Rs. 50,394, of which a sum of Rs. 2,491 was incurred on improvement to towns and Rs. 47,903 on water supply. The following were some of the important works undertaken during the year:—

- (1) Sanitary improvements to Shimoga town.
- (2) Improving water supply to Molkalmuru town.
- (3) Electrifying the pumping plant of the Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore city.
- (4) Installing an additional filter unit at the Combined Jewell Filters at Bangalore.
- (5) Purchase of cast iron pipes to be kept in reserve for repairing bursts in the existing main from Soldevanhalli;
- (6) Providing water facilities to the southern half of the Basavanagudi extension;
- (7) Laying a system of pipes for improving water supply to certain roads and high level bungalows and mansions in Mysore city; and
- (8) Effecting immediate improvements in the existing water supply of the Mysore city.

85. A sum of Rs. 91,997 was spent on repairs and maintenance of the two water-supply installations at Bangalore and Mysore.

86. The outlay on the Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 1,91,452, (including Rs. 16,317 on account of establishment charges) of which Rs. 49,436 was charged to the Bangalore city municipality, Rs. 250 to the Bangalore District Board, Rs. 32,363 to the Civil and Military Station and Rs. 45,058 to recoveries on account of consumption of excess water, sale of water and meter hire. The net balance charged to the State funds was therefore Rs. 66,118. The quantity of water pumped from the city headworks and from those of the Civil and Military Station was 545 and 601 million gallons respectively. The total quantity received at the Combined Jewell Filters was 1,146 million gallons. The quantity of water returned after treatment was 1,111 million gallons, of which 525 million gallons were supplied to the city reservoir and 586 million gallons to the Civil and Military Station reservoir. The total consumption in the city during the year was 524 million gallons, which works out to an average of 12.8 gallons as against 11.79 gallons per head per day of the city population. The number of house connections increased during the year by 360 i.e., from 3,579 to 3,939.

Chamarajendra
Water Works,
Bangalore.

87. The expenditure on the Vani Vilas Water Works, Mysore, amounted to Rs. 1,09,232 (including Rs. 10,296 on account of establishment charges), of which Rs. 34,924 was met from the amount realised on account of excess water consumption, sale of water and meter hire and Rs. 27,478 received from the municipality on account of the general water tax. The quantity of water pumped was 552 million gallons against 522 million gallons during the year 1921-22. Including the new pump of a daily capacity of 2 million gallons which was started in August 1922, there were 4 pumping sets working during the year. The daily consumption in the city amounted to an average of 17.8 gallons per head per diem. The number of house service connections increased during the year from 2,156 to 2,399.

Vani Vilas Water
Works, Mysore.

88. The outlay on the maintenance of the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works amounted to Rs. 1,37,481 and the total quantity of water pumped during the year was 456 million gallons, of which 367 million gallons were supplied to the various mining companies, 21 million gallons to Robertsonpet and 13 million gallons to other consumers. The remaining 55 million gallons were used for filtration, pumping station and the new town of Bethamangala. The period for which the rate of 9½ annas per 1,000 gallons was fixed for water supply to the gold mining companies having expired on the 30th June 1923, the same concession was extended to the mining authorities for a further period of 2 years.

Kolar Gold Fields
Water Works.

89. The drainage of and water-supply to Bhadravati town were completed during the year and handed over to the Mysore Distillation and Iron Works in March 1923. A sum of Rs. 10,029 was spent on original works in connection with the electrification of the pumping plant at Bethamangala.

Industrial and
other works.

90. The grant under irrigation cess fund was fixed at Rs. 3,12,740 and the outlay recorded against it amounted to Rs. 2,42,251. The repair and maintenance of major tanks involved an expenditure of Rs. 1,27,435 and a sum of Rs. 1,14,766 was expended on the annual maintenance of and special repairs to the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts.

Irrigation cess
fund.

91. The total expenditure of the year under contribution works aggregated to Rs. 1,73,075 of which Rs. 16,610 represented money contributions paid by the raiyats towards the restoration or repairs of tanks and channels. The cost of public improvements carried out from municipal funds or from other sources amounted to Rs. 1,56,465 and the following were some of the important works:—

Contribution
works.

- (1) Improvement of water-supply to Shimoga town ;
- (2) Duplicating the main from Yelahanka gate to Basavangudi extension ;
- (3) Improvement of water-supply to Chikmagalur town : and
- (4) Water-supply to Chintamani town.

92. The total area under the block system of irrigation under the Vani Vilas Sagara in the Chitaldrug division was about 12,362 acres, the new area brought under it being about 257 acres. A committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug and the Executive Engineer as Secretary was formed during the year to

Miscellaneous.

investigate the possibilities of improving irrigation and revenue under the Vani Vilas Sagara and Government have recently passed orders on the report of the Committee. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 276 miles *viz.*, 221 miles in the Mysore district (excluding the lower and upper channels divisions under the Krishnarajasagara) and 55 miles in the Hassan district. Twenty-three irrigation works sustained damage during the year owing to heavy rain and they were promptly repaired. A project amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs for the construction of a reservoir across the Kumudvati at Anjanapur was prepared and was under the consideration of Government and the project for Kalasa water works was under investigation.

Water-supply
Construction
Division.

93. The projects for water-supply to the towns of Tumkur, Kadur and Magadi were under investigation and the project of water-supply to Koppa town was under scrutiny. The project for the improvement of the water-supply to Kolar town was sanctioned by Government. Six water-supply installations were maintained by the department including those of the municipalities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, Shimoga, Robertsonpet and Nanjangud. The Nanjangud water works were handed over to the municipality in August 1922.

Minor Tanks
Restoration
scheme.

94. This scheme which was hitherto under the control of the Revenue department was transferred to the Public Works department and the outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 58,497 against the grant of Rs. 80,000. Out of 378 incomplete works transferred to the Public Works department by the Revenue department, 86 works were completed.

Establishment.

95. The total charges amounted to Rs. 9,25,396 against the grant of Rs. 7,70,500. A sum of Rs. 1,19,311 was spent on direction and the remainder on construction. The proportion which the establishment charges bear to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all heads amounted to 28.2 per cent. The expenditure on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 25,647 against the grant of Rs. 30,000.

Inspection.

96. The Chief Engineer for irrigation visited 40 places inspecting all important major works as well as a number of minor works in progress under the Minor Tanks Restoration scheme. He also inspected 5 Division and 5 Sub-Division offices. A good number of works were inspected by the Executive Engineers also.

B. Roads and Buildings.

General.

97. The changes in the agency for carrying out works related to muzrai works and to technical works which were hitherto attended to by the Deputy Commissioners with the help of the Maramath establishment. These works were transferred back to the Public Works department for execution. The constitution of a separate Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings enabled that officer to devote greater attention to special problems relating to roads and repairs of buildings. As a result of his inspection of *malnad* roads, considerable improvement was effected in their condition with the co-operation of the planters who were encouraged to take up road repair works on lump-sum contract; and proposals were submitted for enhancement of mileage allotments for important roads and also for the repairs of buildings in a systematic manner. But the proposals were ordered to be held in abeyance on account of financial stringency. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 19,47,796 against which an outlay of Rs. 18,46,220 was incurred, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 1,01,596. An outlay of

Grant and outlay.

Rs. 50,246 was incurred from contributions bringing the total expenditure on civil works for the year to Rs. 18,96,466. The aggregate modified grant from the State funds and the outlay amounted respectively to Rs. 13,86,783 and Rs. 13,46,829 leaving a net lapse of Rs. 13,954. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 4,54,840. The more important works completed or in progress were in *Bangalore*, improvements to "Ballabrooie Lodge", completion of an additional building for the Public Offices and an additional block of building in the compound of the District offices, completion of the laying out of the gas and water connections to the science laboratory to the collegiate high school, construction of the out-patients dispensary at the Victoria Hospital; in *Channapatna*, construction and completion of the hostel attached to the high school; at *Mysore*, the completion of the new collegiate high school, the construction of two dining halls in the jail buildings; subsidiary buildings to the Krishnarajendra Hospital; at *Chikmagalur*,

Works in pro-
gress.

construction of additional wards and operation theatre for the Civil Hospital. The new office block to the Palace at Mysore was practically completed and occupied in November 1922. Permanent electric fittings to the new south gate of the Fort at Mysore were given after the construction of balconies and improvements effected to the adjoining temples. The Gumbuz and the buildings attached to it at Ganjam near Seringapatam were repaired and improved at a cost of Rs. 3,474. The expenditure under 'repairs' amounted to Rs. 1,22,292 including a sum of Rs. 5,250 spent by civil officers. All Government buildings were maintained in a state of repair.

98. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 81,669 of which **Communications.** Rs. 79,270 was incurred on roads, Rs. 1,305 on boat-bridges and ferries and Rs. 1,094 on accommodation for travellers and Inspection Lodges. The more important works completed or in progress were :—

- (1) *In the Mysore district.*—Opening of a bridle-path to the top of Himavath Gopalaswamy temple.
- (2) *In the Kadur district.*—Widening Balehonnur-Magundi-Balur road and improving and widening Tarikere-Mangalore road by the side of the Tarikere-Narasimharajpur Tramway.
- (3) *In the Shimoga district.*—Improving and extending the Talguppa-Aralgode road, and widening the bridle-path from Kogarughat head to the frontier.

99. There was an outlay of Rs. 5,57,810 on repairs of communications of which Rs. 5,50,099 was spent on the annual maintenance and special repairs of the State fund roads, Rs. 7,324 on repairs to first and second class travellers' bungalows and Rs. 397 on repairs to *jungals* and boats. A total length of Rs. 2,045 miles of State roads was maintained during the year, of which, 1,911 miles were metalled. A sum of Rs. 68,009 was expended on the partial construction of a canopy over the statue of HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE MAHARAJA at Mysore and this was the only item of original work under the head "miscellaneous public improvements."

100. An expenditure of Rs. 30,292 was incurred on original works for the **Departmental** University which consisted mainly in the improvement and completion of existing works. works. and another sum of Rs. 1,425 was spent on repairs. The works carried out under vernacular schools consisted of the construction and improvement of elementary school buildings in different parts of the State at a cost to the department of Rs. 12,512. A sum of Rs. 6,081 was spent on extending the Power House attached to the College of Engineering at Bangalore under the head "Mechanical Education." The sewage connections at a cost of Rs. 1,768 to the permanent structures for accommodating the Local Service Regiment at Woddarpalya, Mysore and improvements of the Barr Lines at Mysore at an expense of Rs. 6,066 were the only two important original works for the Military while the repairs cost the department a sum of Rs. 15,166.

101. The total grant sanctioned under this head stood at Rs. 5,61,013 against **District Funds.** which an expenditure of Rs. 4,99,391 was incurred resulting in a total lapse of Rs. 61,622 which occurred in all the districts except Tumkur. Under original works, the entire expenditure of Rs. 82,657 was incurred on communications, *viz.*, Rs. 76,587 on roads, Rs. 16 on boat-bridges and ferries and Rs. 6,054 on accommodation for travellers. A sum of Rs. 3,71,743 was incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of district roads of a length of 3,567 miles, of which 1,754 miles were metalled, and repairs to ferries and third class travellers' bungalows and inspection lodges. The works under 'contributions' are those which are carried out by the Public Works department from muzrai and municipal funds or from other sources not specified, such as grants from the Imperial Government and contributions from private parties. The total expenditure of the year aggregated to Rs. 47,851 of which an outlay of Rs. 43,997 was for civil buildings and Rs. 3,834 under communications. Repairs to the cars of the Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjangud, the construction of the Post Office building at Channapatna, repairs to St. Bartholomew's church at Mysore and maintenance of Protestant cemeteries fell under the former head and special repairs to the newly deviated portion of Mysore-Manantoddy Road in front of the Railway Workshop at Mysore carried out for the Railway department came under the latter category.

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102. The following schemes were either before the Government for sanction or with the Consulting Architect for opinion :—

- (1) Construction of a high school at Davangere.
- (2) Construction of a maternity at Davangere.
- (3) Construction of a maternity at Chitaldrug.
- (4) Construction of bridges across the Cauvery and the Kabini at T. Narsipur.

General.

103. The revision of the Public Works schedule of rates owing to the abnormal increase in the price of materials, etc., was provisionally sanctioned, considering that the conditions prevailing are still unsettled. Necessary orders were also issued for the revision of "Lead Registers" for metal and gravel quarries, consequent on the fact that the quarries referred to therein have mostly been exhausted, rendering exploitation of fresh quarries necessary. In pursuance of the resolution passed in the Local Self-Government conference held in April 1923, Government have ordered the formation of a committee to consider the practicability of each District Board having its own engineering staff.

Inspection.

104. The Chief Engineer travelled 4,730 miles by road and visited 237 places inspecting all the works situated thereat or in the vicinity. He also inspected 4 Division offices and 4 Sub-Division offices and was 139 days on tour. The Executive Engineers inspected almost all building works and roads in their respective divisions.

C. Krishnarajasagara and allied works.

Progress during the year.

105. The administrative charge of the Krishnarajasagara Works was vested in the Secretary to Government, Public Works department, till the end of December 1922 and afterwards in the Chief Engineer for Irrigation up to the end of February 1923, when a Special Officer was appointed for its charge. The total grant for the year for the Krishnarajasagara Dam and allied new Channel Works under Capital excluding establishment was Rs. 6,22,580 against which the outlay was Rs. 6,16,253. A flood of 11.78 feet over the river-gap at +80 level passed safely over the Dam and the bye-wash channel. This year's floods were the highest on record since the commencement of the construction of the Dam and amounted to about 145,000 cusecs. The water-supply in the new channels and extensions was maintained satisfactorily as also in the old channels above and below the Krishnarajasagara and the cultivation under the new channels developed to a considerable extent. Some feasible schemes for bringing fresh extents under irrigation in the commanded area have been investigated and estimates are under preparation. Out of the extent of 8,980 acres commanded by the new channels, the area irrigated in 1922-23 was 16,800 acres. A programme has been fixed to bring the remaining extent under irrigation during the next four years.

Progress of special schemes.
Krishnarajasagara Dam.

106. The length of the Dam built at the end of last year was 6,100 feet. A further length of 400 feet from C. S. 4 to 12 on the north bank was built during the current year making a total length of 6,500 feet. With this length, the founding of the Dam proper is completed and excepting for the temporary weir gap in the river portion and of the extreme ends, the whole length is 107 feet above bed and the work now remaining is of raising the dam to full height and giving the flank connections. The body wall of the waste weir was constructed over a length of 700 feet and brought up to +100 level.

Right and left bank low level canals.

107. The left bank low level canal was completed but for a few sundry items and the excavation of the extension of the right bank low level canal is also nearly completed.

Hemagiri channel.

108. The grant has been fully worked out in the case of the Hemagiri channel. The work done was chiefly the completion of incomplete works of the previous year and the construction of four new sluices.

Mandagere channel.

109. Widening the draft channel was almost completed and strengthening of the bund in weak places was taken up in the order of urgency.

Chamaraja right bank channel.

110. Constructing the under culverts at Hosur bank and strengthening Byaderhalli bank and aqueduct at Kestur were completed.

111. The gauging observations which were conducted last year were continued his year also. Gaugings.

112. The following statement gives details regarding the grant and outlay on important works during the year :—

No.	Name of work	Grant	Outlay
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Krishnarajasagara dam	5,28,000	5,27,729
2	Right and left bank low level canals	29,580	32,292
3	Hemagiri channel	4,000	4,268
4	Mandagere channel	30,000	23,994
5	Chamaraj right bank channel	31,000	27,970
	Total	6,22,580	6,16,253

113. Among other works carried out may be mentioned the extension of the Ramanathapur channel and the improvement of the Rajaparameswari and Virjanadi channels.

114. As in last year, a notification calling for applications for the supply of water from the Krishnaraja Sagara reservoir for growing sugar-cane or manurial crops in the non-mamool areas of the several channels below the Krishnaraja Sagara during the last hot weather was published but the response from the raiyats was meagre.

115. The gross receipts under the Krishnaraja Sagara works amounted to Rs. 6,54,000 during the year. Deducting from this a sum of Rs. 43,000 on account of working expenses, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 6,11,000. Revenue account.

xiii. Electrical department.

116. The total final grant for the year under all heads stood at Rs. 23,61,000. The booked outlay was Rs. 22,48,874, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 1,12,126. A sum of Rs. 13,04,788 was spent on capital works, and a further sum of Rs. 5,84,574 on depreciation fund works. Grant and outlay.

117. The outlay of Rs. 12,96,326 represented working expenses including the depreciation charges and the amount debited to 'Suspense'. The most important of the capital works that were completed or were in progress during the year were— Capital Works.

- (1) The VIth Installation Works at Sivasamudram.
- (2) Running a power line to the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Mysore.
- (3) Extension of power lines to the Turbanhalli pumping station.
- (4) Extension of power lines to the Mahalakshmi Mills at Yesvanthapur.
- (5) Building a compound wall round the Bangalore Power and Lighting Workshop and Stores.
- (6) Re-constructing Mysore Power and Lighting Distribution System, etc.

118. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram during the year was 141,719,134 units as against 125,215,048 units generated during the previous year. Of this, 116,290,454 units were supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields (inclusive of the quantity supplied to the mining companies), 18,653,207 units to Bangalore and 6,775,473 units to Mysore city. The royalty payable to the Madras Government on one-half of the power generated at Sivasamudram at Rs. 5 per horse-power was Rs. 54,216 as against Rs. 47,902 in the previous year. Power and plant.

119. At the close of the year under report, there were in service 221 power installations, 4,804 street lights and 7,047 interior lighting installations excluding the power supply to the installations of the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields as against 204 power installations, 4,603 street lights and 6,357 interior lighting installations at the end of the previous year. Lighting and power installations.

120. There were 405 interruptions to service during the year as against 226 during the previous year. The average duration of each of the interruptions was 4'93 minutes as against 4'36 in the previous year. The number of interruptions on account of the generating station trouble was 44 as against 5 during the previous year. In addition to these, there were 4 pre-arranged shut-downs on account of alterations and repairs in the stations. There were three accidents during the year, two at Sivasamudram and one at Mysore, resulting in the death of three persons. Interruptions and accidents.

Finance.

121. Out of the total working expenses of Rs. 12,96,326 including depreciation charges, the actual operation and maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 7,91,383, being 18·92 per cent of the gross revenue receipts as against 24·40 per cent in the previous year. The revenue demand during the year was Rs. 42,30,150. Adding to this the arrears of revenue outstanding at the end of the previous year, namely, Rs. 2,65,513, the total demand recoverable during the year was Rs. 44,95,663, of which a sum of Rs. 41,83,106 was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,12,557 at the end of the year. The total capital outlay on the Cauvery Power scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,71,54,020. The gross earnings from the scheme since its inception amounted to Rs. 4,85,04,613 including a sum of Rs. 43,44,781 being the interest accrued on the balances at the credit of the depreciation fund. Deducting from the gross earnings Rs. 1,55,41,979, being the working expenses including depreciation fund and Rs. 82,79,494 being the interest on the capital outlay up to the end of the year, the total net profit realised from the commencement of the scheme was Rs. 2,46,83,140. If from this is deducted a sum of Rs. 17,05,739 on account of the share of revenue creditable to the Krishnarajasagara Works, the net surplus comes to Rs. 2,29,77,401.

General.

122. Certain irregularities in the excavations for the Sixth Installation work at Sivasamudram were found and reported to Government and pending enquiry into these irregularities, the General Superintendent, Sivasamudram and his Assistant were granted leave without allowances from the 16th June 1923.

xiv. Railways.

Open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

123. There was no change in the length of the open lines belonging to the State but worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company which consisted of 9·88 miles of broad gauge and 261·60 miles of metre gauge of a total capital value of Rs. 1,88,50,361. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 44,40,015 as against Rs. 39,42,399 for the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 4,97,616. The working expenses stood at Rs. 28,00,018 as against Rs. 28,03,122 in the year 1921-22. The percentage of net return on capital outlay worked out to 8·7 as against 6·06 in the year previous. Deducting from the net earnings the share payable to the working agency, *viz.*, Rs. 40,477 and the interest charges amounting to Rs. 7,81,801 on the capital provided by the Company and the State after the year 1907, the balance of Rs. 8,17,719 as against Rs. 2,62,734 in the year 1921-22, represents the net gain to the State.

Lines worked by the State.

124. The length of open lines worked by the State during the year under report was 402·00 miles, of which, 263·60 miles were metre gauge, 102·20 miles were 2'—6" gauge and the remaining 36·20 miles represented the tramway track. The annexed table gives statistics for two years of the working of the various sections by the State :—

Section	Year	Mileage open at the end of each year	Total capital outlay including suspense to end of each year <i>i.e.</i> , outlay on (i) lines open and (ii) lines partly or wholly under construction.	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Percentage of net capital outlay given in col. 4	Earnings per mile per week	Proportion of expenses to earnings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Mysore-Arsikere Railway ...	1921-22 ...	102·95	Rs. 1,35,31,598	Rs. 5,84,642	Rs. 65,578	0·52	109	88·78
	1922-23 ...	102·95	1,24,05,640	5,63,688	82,237	0·66	105	85·41
2. Tarikere-Narsimharajapura Tramway.	1921-22 ...	26·60	7,02,611	41,220	26,311	3·74	30	88·79
	1922-23 ...	26·60	7,15,414	45,434	5,820	0·81	32·7	87·19
3. Mysore-Bangalore section ...	1921-22 ...	86·03	55,47,608	15,05,488	1,87,241	3·20	337	87·56
	1922-23 ...	86·03	67,19,170	15,32,419	2,43,080	3·61	343	84·14
4. Mysore-Nanjangud section ...	1921-22 ...	15·80	6,60,992	1,02,210	12,327	1·86	131	87·93
	1922-23 ...	15·80	6,60,993	1,16,966	16,724	2·53	142	85·70
5. Birur-Shimoga section ...	1921-22 ...	37·92	24,61,046	3,27,647	40,862	1·66	166	87·52
	1922-23 ...	37·92	25,19,379	4,83,155	69,153	2·74	245	85·69

125. The additional capital expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 16,97,243 being made up chiefly of Rs. 8,97,080 on account of additional locomotives and Rs. 82,820 being the capital share of renewals of permanent way, etc. The aggregate total capital expenditure on the lines owned and worked by the State up to the end of the year 1922-23 was Rs. 2,85,72,372. Some of the important revenue programme and capital works completed during the year were. —

- (i) Renewal of a length of 12 miles from Bangalore by the substitution of 60 lbs. steel rails on junglewood sleepers in place of 41½ lbs. rails.
- (ii) Re-modelling of the loco-yard at Mysore and the construction of a new Engine Shed to accommodate the metre gauge engines.
- (iii) The extension of the Saloon Shed at Mysore.
- (iv) Additions and alterations to the Exhibition building for the housing of the Audit office.
- (v) Construction of a new machine shop with connected sidings and staff quarters to facilitate the early shifting of the workshops from Bangalore to Mysore.
- (vi) Investigation into the strength of all the girders on the bridges between Mysore and Bangalore and the replacement or duplication by stronger girders of 15 spans of girders which required an alteration; replacement of an old girder between Mysore and Kadakola by a 30 feet span girder.
- (vii) Improvement of the watering arrangements at Bidadi and Maddur.
- (viii) Starting of a new crossing station at Byaderhalli between Yeliyur and French Rocks for increasing the capacity of the line for running more trains to cope with seasonal heavy traffic.
- (ix) Strengthening of the whole permanent way by the introduction of new bearing plates to rectify the tilt of the rails and the correction and renewal of fishplates, etc.

126. The Bhadravati station yard was extended to handle the fuel trains and a new 50-ft. mixed gauge turn-table was erected; and the turn-table pit and the erection of the 50-ft. turn-table at Shimoga were also completed. The new goods shed at Hosagrahara and the loco-well at Bageshapura on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway were completed. The station building at Chintamani was extended to meet the convenience of the public and a loco-well was constructed at Yelahanka on the Kolar District Board and Bangalore-Chikballapur Railways. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent on improvements in alignment by easing off sharp curves and re-constructing bridges and two new bridges were built on the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway besides the conveniences for the handling of fuel traffic. At the end of the financial year 1922-23 when the Iron Works were entrusted to a Board of Management, the tramways belonging to the works both open line and construction along with the staff were transferred from this department to the Board. The total cost of these tramways which was adjusted to the debit of Mysore Iron Works amounted to Rs. 43,10,153 of which Rs. 17,48,393 was the outlay during 1922-23. The gross earnings of the State-worked lines during the year under report stood at Rs. 32,02,564 as against Rs. 30,04,082 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 1,98,482 which was chiefly due to increased mineral traffic on the Birur-Shimoga section; and the working expenses were Rs. 27,20,291 as against Rs. 26,39,755 in the year 1921-22. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 4,82,273 as against Rs. 3,64,327. The percentage of return on capital outlay works out to 1·66 per cent against 1·36, the ratio of working expenses to gross receipts being 84·94 against 87·87 in 1921-22.

127. At the beginning of the year 1922-23, the Mysore Railways had 37 engines, 154 coaching vehicles and 518 goods vehicles. Nine engines and 6 metre gauge coaching vehicles were added on and three engines and two vehicles were either sold or condemned during the year. The particulars detailed below show the total rolling stock as it stood on the 30th June 1923: —

	Engines	Coaching vehicles	Goods vehicles
Metre gauge	29	127	391
Narrow gauge	10	24	89
Tramways	4	4	36

Electric lighting was substituted for gas and at the end of the year under report, 50 coaches of the metre gauge and 14 of the narrow gauge were provided with this kind of lighting. Six engines, 82 coaching vehicles and 186 goods wagons were repaired during the year, leaving 11 engines, 5 coaching vehicles and 29 goods wagons awaiting repairs or renewals. To the balance of stores valued at Rs. 7,18,528 at the beginning of the year, fresh stock at a cost of Rs. 48,66,271 was purchased and added on. The issue of stores amounted to Rs. 44,85,238 and stores valued at Rs. 1,07,046 were made over to the Mysore Iron Works on the 1st July 1923, leaving on the 30th June 1923 a balance surplus stock of the value of Rs. 9,92,521 in the Stores. During the year under report, 23,717 tons, 16 cwts., of coal were received and out of this and the opening balance of 3,710 tons, 18 cwts., issue to running and pumping engines aggregated 24,510 tons, 15 cwts., leaving 2,917 tons, 19 cwts. costing Rs. 72,950 on hand at the end of the year.

128. The total number of railway servants that subscribed to the State Railway Provident Fund was 957 and the amount at their credit was Rs. 3,61,249, the amount of compulsory deposit being Rs. 2,49,986 and the bonus added on being Rs. 1,11,263.

129. Out of a total number of 3,309,160 passengers carried during the year, no passenger was killed or injured due to the neglect of a railway servant or the failure of railway material. The number of persons who lost their lives as a result of accidents was four in addition to ten persons who were injured. There were 29 engine failures as against 33 and the number of cattle accidents increased from 98 in the previous year to 105.

130. The aided lines worked by the State were :—

- (i) The Kolar District Board Railway (Bowringpet to Chikballapur) : and
- (ii) The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway (Bangalore to Chikballapur).

The gross earnings of the Kolar District Board Railway with an open length of 63.57 miles amounted to Rs. 2,47,623 as against Rs. 2,07,784 and the net earnings to Rs. 35,244 as against Rs. 23,675 in the year 1921-22 which represents 1.38 per cent of the capital outlay of Rs. 25,50,027 against 1.08 of the previous year. With a length of 38.63 miles and a total capital outlay of Rs. 14,71,250, the gross and net earnings of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway were Rs. 1,56,627 and Rs. 21,780 as against Rs. 1,87,366 and Rs. 23,585 respectively in the year 1921-22 representing 1.48 per cent of the total capital outlay against 1.83 per cent.

131. Some of the main departmental changes introduced during the year were :—

- (1) Publication of a fortnightly *Railway Gazette* which was converted later into a monthly publication.
- (2) Shifting of the offices of the Loco and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent and the Auditor, thereby locating all the railway offices at Mysore.
- (3) Organisation of a Central Stores Depot at Mysore and the consequent closure of the Sub-Depots at Bangalore and Tarikere.
- (4) Opening of an out-agency at Hunsur for goods and parcels traffic.
- (5) Reduction in the rates of 3rd class fares from 4 pies per mile to $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ pies per mile on the metre gauge and 2 ft. 6 in. gauge respectively.

xv. Post and Telegraph Offices.

132. Post and Telegraph arrangements in the State were, as usual, under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph department of the Government of India. The total number of post offices in the State including the experimental ones was 503 at the commencement of the year. Of these, 4 were head offices, 106 sub-offices and 393 branch offices. Though there were no purely telegraph offices as such, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 64. Many proposals were received from the Postal department to close such of the post offices as cannot be worked without loss. Such proposals were carefully considered by the Revenue authorities and the local bodies from several points of view. Eight branch offices, of which 7 were experimental ones, were closed as their income was far below the expenditure incurred on them and as no serious inconvenience was likely to be

caused to the public by their closure. At the close of the year, there were 5 head offices, 119 sub-offices, and 378 branch offices, the total number thus being 502. Of these, 67 were combined offices. The number of head offices increased by one and that of sub-offices by 13; and the number of branch offices fell by 15 to 378. The number of combined post and telegraph offices also increased by 4. The existing post and telegraph facilities in the State are still very inadequate and every endeavour is being made to increase the same, having due regard to the needs of the people and the demands of the administration.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

i. Revenue and finance.*

1. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,38,65,861 against Rs. 1,20,79,336 in 1921-22.

2. The total demand for the year under all heads of revenue including the arrears of the previous year was Rs. 3,88,18,576 against Rs. 3,61,35,679 in 1921-22. Deducting remissions amounting to Rs. 32,768, the demand was Rs. 3,87,85,808 against Rs. 3,47,24,654 in the previous year. The total collection during 1922-23 against this demand was Rs. 3,43,97,695 against Rs. 3,12,05,389 in 1921-22. The outstanding balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 43,88,113.

3. The noticeable variations under receipts as compared with the previous year are explained below :—

(i) *Land revenue—Increase* Rs. 2,79,364.

The increase is largely due to sale proceeds of lands released for agricultural purposes from date groves and Amrit Mahal *kavals*.

(ii) *Mining revenue—Decrease* Rs. 1,04,750.

The fall in the price of gold sold reduced the royalty due to Government.

(iii) *Forest revenue—Increase* Rs. 4,34,306.

The increase is mainly due to adjustments effected on account of fuel supplied to the Iron Works and larger realisations under timber removed by Government agency. The head 'sandalwood' has been changed to 'sandal oil' as only the net receipts from the factories are credited as revenue of the 'Forest department.'

(iv) *Excise revenue—Decrease* Rs. 4,50,678.

The large increase under refunds to *Inamdars* and decrease in consumption accounts for this large fall.

(v) *Stamp revenue—Increase* Rs. 1,56,164.

The increase is the result of the enhanced scale of stamp fees introduced from the 1st February 1923.

(vi) *Miscellaneous other receipts—Decrease* Rs. 29,434.

The receipts under "income and miscellaneous taxes" were less than the realisations of the previous year by Rs. 94,328. There was also a fall of Rs. 27,665 under 'army' on account of reduced receipts from sale of foals. These were partly counterbalanced by increases under 'miscellaneous' and 'medical.' The increase under 'miscellaneous' was from a larger sale of lands, houses, etc., and acreage contributions.

(vii) *Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—Increase* Rs. 18,69,697.

A sum of Rs. 22½ lakhs was received on account of the Assigned Tract revenue and of this, Rs. 10½ lakhs represents the surplus due for the year 1921-22. The decrease of Rs. 1,96,385 under interest on 'investments' was due to interest on Government securities set apart for famine insurance and sinking fund for loans

*The figures in this Section and in Appendix XXII are based on the Comptroller's report, while the figures appearing in other Sections of this report are taken from departmental reports.

having been credited direct to the investment accounts separately opened for these heads. No adjustment was effected in the accounts on account of interest on capital and advance for sandalwood oil factories under the new arrangement referred to above.

(viii) *Commercial services*—Net increase Rs. 10,45,030.

The increase in passenger fares and revision of goods rates mainly accounts for larger realisations under Railways. Owing to larger supply of power to the Gold Mining Companies and other consumers, the receipts under 'electrical works' have risen. The loss during the year on the working of the industrial concerns managed by the department of Industries and Commerce has been written off.

(ix) *Debt heads*—Decrease Rs. 1,62,37,191.

No public loan was floated during the year. There is a very small amount shown under the head 'debt,' relating to adjustments effected. The receipts under insurance and provident funds are greater than usual. The increase in receipts under savings bank deposits is due to good seasonal conditions and absence of public loans. The increase under 'reserve funds' is the result of payment of the full contribution for the year with the arrears due for previous years to the loan sinking fund account and credit of Rs. 6.19 lakhs to the special reserve for non-recurring expenditure from the surplus of the year. The decrease under 'advances' is due to the change in the system of accounting of the charges on account of sandalwood supplied to the sandalwood oil factories.

4. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure of the year 1922-23 under service and capital heads amounted to Rs. 3,94,86,307 as against Rs. 4,40,41,818 in the previous year. The total disbursements under all heads, including debt heads, were Rs. 4,61,80,598 against Rs. 5,35,25,866 in 1921-22.

5. The noticeable increases and decreases under the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below :—

(i) *Revenue collection charges*—Increase Rs. 1,30,980.

The expenditure in the Forest department on conservancy and works increased owing to extended operations for the supply of fuel to the Iron Works and a larger supply of sleepers for the Railway department. The increased expenditure under Stamps is due to the purchase of water-marked paper, no purchase having been made last year. These increases were however partly counter balance by the noticeable decrease under 'land revenue' chiefly due to reduced expenditure on 'remuneration to shanbhogs and patels' and 'establishments.'

(ii) *Administration*—Decrease Rs. 16,56,739.

The main decrease is 12.18 lakhs under Army. Of this, 4.97 lakhs is due to the adjustment last year of arrear contribution to Palace Military. The amount at the debit of the military equipment account was also transferred last year from the debt to the service head. The stores transactions of the current year have however resulted in a net credit of .50 lakhs. Between these two heads, a decrease of about 9½ lakhs is accounted for. There are also decreases under certain regiments due to reduction in the number of horses and men and vacancies which were not filled up. The abolition of one of the posts of Councillors and the changes in the offices of the Dewan and Councillors, absence of heavy charges on account of the visit of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES as in last year, retrenchments in the Geological, Meteorological and Archaeological departments and reduced expenditure in the Census department explain the decreases under General Administration, Scientific, etc., departments. Similar decreases also appear under Stationery and Printing and Police. The decrease under the former is due to reduced expenditure on account of 'cost of printing paper and stationery,' 'purchase of materials and type' and 'piece-work establishment'; that under the latter being under travelling allowance charges due to revision of rates, to heavy recoveries of arrear Police charges on several sections of the Mysore Railways and to the re-organisation of the Police Training school. The noticeable increase under 'miscellaneous' is chiefly due to adjustments relating to the sale of securities and sterling remittances.

(iii) *Public instruction—Decrease* Rs. 3,18,750.

The reduction of 1 lakh in the grant to the Mysore University and the absence of adjustment of heavy debit balance under Village School Funds as in the last year owing to its abolition are chiefly responsible for the decrease under this head. Increased expenditure, however, appears under training institutions, female education, special communities' education, etc., due to general expansion.

(iv) *Medical charges—Decrease* Rs. 1,04,962.

There was a diminution of expenditure on purchase of Europe medicines and larger recoveries from local bodies on account of expenditure incurred on Local Fund dispensaries. The combined effect of these explains chiefly the increase under this head.

(v) *Commercial services—Decrease* Rs. 61,85,089.

The decrease in expenditure is due to reduced allotments for capital on electrical installations and the Iron Works.

(vi) *Public Works—Decrease* Rs. 4,78,025.

The decrease is due to reduced grants on account of retrenchments.

(vii) *Pensions—Increase* Rs. 78,739.

The increase is in the amount of superannuation and retired allowances paid during the year due to new pensions granted.

(viii) *Miscellaneous—Increase* Rs. 39,90,200.

The increase under "Sinking Fund" (6'30) is due to the adjustment of the full demand for the year out of the revenues of the year as against a portion adjusted during 1921-22, the extent of the then available reserve out of past contributions ear-marked for sinking fund purposes. The increase under "Interest" (5'30) is chiefly due to the payment of interest on $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 7% loans for the two half-years against only one half-year during 1921-22. This is partly set off by the absence of incidental charges in connection with the flotation of loans as in the last year and of the adjustment of interest relating to famine insurance fund, as the interest realised on the securities set apart for the fund is directly credited to the fund itself. The amount of Rs. 13,27,161 under "Extraordinary Expenditure" represents the contributions allowed to the Loan Sinking Fund (7'08) and to the Special Reserve for Non-recurring Expenditure (6'19).

The departments were able to meet a larger portion of their expenditure from balances during 1921-22 and a large sum of 12.48 lakhs was also adjusted towards sinking fund contribution for that year out of the past reserves, while, during the year under report, no such amounts could be made available as the balances at the credit of departments and reserves did not permit of any such amounts being utilised. This alone accounts for an increase of 15.82 lakhs in the total expenditure under this head. These increases were partly set off by small decreases under other items, such as 'Sanitation and Vaccination,' 'Economic Conference' and 'Industries and Commerce' due to retrenchments, less expenditure, etc., in these departments.

(ix) *Debt heads—Decrease* Rs. 27,89,757.

Last year, owing to heavy loan collections, a larger amount was invested in Government of India securities while, during the year under report, only so much as was available out of the revenues and other receipts of the year was so invested. This explains the decrease under "Investment." The noticeable decrease under "Suspense Account" is chiefly due to the absence of heavy adjustments relating to State Loans as in 1921-22.

6. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 99,52,769 of which Rs. 43,31,706 was in the State treasuries, Rs. 54,94,808 in banks in India and Rs. 393 under remittances in transit. The balance with MESSRS. COURTTS & Co., was £ 8,515-2-6 or Rs. 1,26,491-9-8 converted at 1 sh. $4\frac{5}{8}$ d. per rupee. The total nominal value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 175 lakhs.

ii. Excise.

7. The principal administrative measures carried out by the department during the year were the following:—

- (1) Reduction in the number of Excise ranges and Inspectors ordered as a measure of retrenchment.
- (2) Sanctioning of a higher rate of horse allowance to Excise Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.
- (3) Levying of an education cess at half an anna in the rupee on items of Excise revenue on which local cess is levied in the districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan.
- (4) Reducing the rate of duty at Rs. 5 per proof gallon on alcoholic, medical and toilet preparations.

8. As in previous years, the whole of the State was, in respect of the supply of Country spirits, under the contract distillery system. As the year under report was the last year of the old triennial contract, tenders were invited for the manufacture of spirits in the Central Distillery for a period of 3 years from the 1st July 1923 and the same old firm of MESSRS. A. THANGAVELU MUDALIAR and M. NARASIMHAIA secured the contract, the rate payable for the molasses arrack which is the bulk of the liquor required being Re. 0-15-0 per gallon against Re. 1-1-6 per gallon in their previous contract. The quantity of spirits manufactured during the year was 390,556 gallons as against 435,556 gallons in the previous year and the total stock available during the year including the balance of 10,525 gallons on the 1st July 1922 amounted to 400,981 gallons. Deducting from this a quantity of 377,049 gallons issued from the Distillery, 1,277 gallons taken up for denaturation and a wastage of 1,259 gallons, there remained at the close of the year a stock of 21,396 gallons. The number of bonded depots for the stock and supply of liquor to the retail shops maintained by the carrying contractor remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 62. One hundred and eleven gallons were used for the adjustment of weak liquor in the bonded depots as against 80 gallons in the previous year while the quantity issued to the shop-keepers for the adjustment of weak liquor in their shops amounted to 4.47 drams as against 7 gallons in 1921-22. Arrack consumed fell from 313,949 gallons to 279,677 gallons or by 10.8 per cent. The incidence of consumption was 2.4 drams as against 2.8 drams. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields, the incidence of consumption per head of population stood at 26, 14 and 10 drams against 28, 23 and 15 drams respectively in the year previous.

9. The following table shows particulars of the various kinds of liquors and intoxicating drugs (including arrack) sold during the year as compared with 1921-22:—

Kind of liquor or drug	Number of licenses held or shops kept for sale		Total amount of consumption		Incidence of consumption per head of population	
	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23
1. Country Spirits—			Gallons.	Gallons.		
(a) Arrack	609	606	313,949	279,677	2.8	2.4
(b) Special liquors	46	38	13,724	11,197	...	...
2. Toddy—						
(a) Date	2,110	2,107				
(b) Bagani	518	515				
3. Country Malt Liquors—						
(a) Beer	4	3	18,783	10,895	...	...
(b) Akkibhoja	33	32	...	...	...	...
4. Foreign liquors	40	51	18,746	13,848	...	...
5. Intoxicating drugs—			seers	seers	tola	tola
(a) Ganja	254	255	14,646	13,150	0.02	0.18
(b) Majum	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Opium	97	97	1,865	1,947	0.02	0.02

10. There was an increase in the number of shops where *ganja* and foreign liquors were being sold. A decline in the number of date and *bagani* trees tapped and an increase in the number of cocoanut trees tapped for drawing toddy are seen from the particulars detailed below.—

Year				Date	Cocoanut	Bagani
1921-22	..	..	..	408,161	15,230	12,957
1922-23	..	..	..	375,990	20,059	11,739

Intoxicating
drugs.

11. Exclusive of licenses held by medical practitioners, chemists and druggists and of the shops for the sale of methylated (denatured) spirits, the total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 3,708 working out an average of one shop for every 4 villages and every 1,580 persons, against one shop for every 4 villages and every 1,572 persons in the previous year.

Offences.

12. During the year under report, 3,067 cases of breach of license conditions and other excise offences were reported as against 2,555 of the preceding year and including the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases to be dealt with was 3,659. Of 3,595 cases affecting 5,249 persons brought for disposal during the year, 266 cases affecting 401 persons were placed before magistrates and 2,808 cases involving 3,993 persons dealt with by departmental officers. There were pending at the end of the year, 521 cases involving 855 persons before departmental officers and 65 cases involving 124 persons before magistrates. A sum of Rs. 370 was spent on account of secret service and rewards. A gold medal of the value of Rs. 50 in lieu of money reward was awarded to an Excise Assistant Inspector of the Excise Intelligence Bureau for successful detection of cases of illicit distillation in the Shimoga district.

Excise
Intelligence
Bureau.

13. The number of cases detected during the year by the Excise Intelligence Bureau was 58 as against 76 in the preceding year. The rules for the working of the Bureau were approved by Government in January 1923. An Inspector was deputed to Madras to study the working of the Madras Bureau. The publication of an *Excise Supplement* to the *Mysore Police Gazette* once a month was started and the first issue appeared in February 1923. The relation between this Bureau and the Bureaus in British India continued to be cordial.

Measures to
check the drink
habit.

14. The licensing boards in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields recommended the closure of one beer shop and the alteration of the location of two arrack shops in Bangalore, the alteration of the location of two excise shops in Mysore and the closure of one special liquor shop and one beer shop in the Kolar Gold Fields. The advisory committees at Chikmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga did not hold any meeting during the year. Two meetings were held by the committee of Chitaldrug and they discussed about the closure of one arrack shop and the shifting of a toddy shop after personal inspection. The committees of Tumkur and Kolar held one meeting each in connection with the opening and closure of excise shops. Twenty-five shops for the sale of intoxicants were closed during the year. Enhancements in the prices of *ganja* and opium were ordered with effect from the 1st July 1923 as follows:—

- (1) Opium : issue price from Rs. 63 to 70 per seer.
- (2) Opium : minimum selling price from Re. 1-4-0 to 1-8-0 per tola.
- (3) *Ganja* : issue price from Re. 1-8-0 to 1-10-0 per seer.

Inspections.

15. Besides the inspection of the distillery, two range offices, two taluk offices and two bonded depots, the Excise Commissioner inspected all the four District Excise offices and the Excise branch of the Deputy Commissioners' offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga. The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Kadur districts inspected between them four taluks, 4 range offices, 9 sub-division offices and 3 date groves in addition to the noticing of 2 cases of illicit tapping of date trees. Excepting the Sub-Divisional Officers of Tarikere and Shimoga, the other officers inspected all the Excise offices under their control.

16. The year opened with an arrear balance of Rs. 4,23,001 and the current demand for the year was Rs. 78,30,227 as against Rs. 83,01,927 in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 4,71,700 or 5·6 per cent. Of the total demand of Rs. 82,53,228, Rs. 77,72,961 was collected of which Rs. 1,69,580 was on account of old arrears and Rs. 76,03,381 on account of current demand. A sum of Rs. 4,504 was written off the accounts on account of irrecoverable old arrears, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,75,672 at the end of the year. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 4,31,719 as against Rs. 4,50,324 in 1921-22. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 1-5-3 as against Re. 1-6-4 in the previous year. One claim to excise revenue from toddy of the *inamdar* of Marale Bakkuppe village in the Kankanhalli taluk was settled by Government, the *inamdar* being declared to be entitled to the revenue. Of the four fresh claims preferred by the *inamdars* in response to the notice issued in 1921, investigation was completed and the records submitted in two cases. Refund bills to the extent of Rs. 2,38,409 on account of excise revenue due to the *inamdars* were sanctioned as against Rs. 65,417 in the preceding year, the large increase being due to the settlement of many large pending claims particularly that of the *Jahgirdar* of Yelandur involving a sum of Rs. 1,14,963. Finance.

iii. Income-tax.

17. The Excise Commissioner continued to be *ex-officio* Commissioner of Income-tax. The status of the Special Income-tax Collector was raised to that of a Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax for the cities and taluks of Bangalore and Mysore and the post of an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax was newly created. The Revenue Assistant Commissioners and Collectors of Income-tax were empowered to assess incomes under Rs. 9,000 instead of Rs. 8,000 and the Collector of Income-tax, Kolar Gold Fields, under Rs. 25,000 instead of under Rs. 8,000 as hitherto. A second batch of Probationers was undergoing training in Accountancy and Auditing under the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Bangalore and Mysore cities and taluks. The procedure to be observed in regard to the income of persons for determining the basis of assessment was laid down and a set of questions and rules for the inspection of Income-tax offices were framed. Additional instructions were issued for the guidance of Amildars and Deputy Amildars for investigating the income of money-lenders. Besides sanctioning two additional Inspectors as an experimental measure for a year to assist the Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax in income-tax work in important towns, the staff in the Deputy Commissioner's office in each district for income-tax work was augmented by the addition of an Accountant.

18. The total demand for the year including the arrears of the previous year was Rs. 18,32,845 as against Rs. 17,85,469 for the previous year and the collections amounted to Rs. 14,05,000 or 76·6 per cent of the entire demand as against Rs. 14,30,000 or 82·2 per cent in the previous year. This decrease was the result of late assessments in the year. The number of individuals and companies assessed was 4,627 and 71 with a tax of Rs. 4,66,761 and Rs. 9,24,795 respectively as against 4,318 and 59 with a tax of Rs. 4,82,568 and Rs. 7,83,477 in 1921-22. Only one firm was registered during the year and the demand was Rs. 3,029. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-3-9 as against Re. 0-3-5 (revised figures) in the previous year. The proportion of persons assessed to the population of the State was 1 in 1,272 as against 1 in 1,338, the increase being due to a greater number of persons having been found to have earned taxable incomes during the year. Refunds under Section 37 of the Income-tax Regulation were granted in 138 cases against 22 in the previous year and the amount involved therein rose from Rs. 259 in 1921-22 to Rs. 1,594. The proportion of penalties to the total collection was about 1·13 as against 0·41 in the preceding year. Out of the five cases sanctioned for prosecution, one was withdrawn and in the remaining four cases, the parties were allowed to compound the case on payment of Rs. 50 each. The percentage of warrants of demand and other coercive processes issued to the total number of assessors was 42·26. The expenditure incurred on account of assessment and collection of the tax was Rs. 48,221 as against Rs. 52,635 in the previous year.

iv. Stamps.

19. The rates of duty payable under the Mysore Stamp and Court Fees Regulations were raised by Regulations VII and VIII of 1922 respectively and the increased rates were brought into force from the 1st February 1923. The Registrar of the Chief Court and Deputy Commissioners in their respective offices, District Judges and Revenue Sub-Division officers within their jurisdictions were appointed Inspectors of Stamps. The value and number of stamps of all kinds in stock in the Central Depot at the commencement of the year were Rs. 35,22,031 and 3,732,050 respectively; and these, with the number of stamps obtained from the manufactory and the excise counterpart agreements got printed during the year, raised the aggregate value and number of stamps to Rs. 57,24,624 and 7,069,888 respectively. Of these, 3,046,903 stamps of the face value of Rs. 20,70,921 were issued to the local depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's treasury and the Supervisor of the Stamp Superintendent's office, leaving in the depot a balance of 4,022,985 stamps of the value of Rs. 36,53,702 at the close of the year. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps of various descriptions and denominations as well as from the other items of stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 18,01,259 against Rs. 16,75,061 in the previous year, showing an increase of about Rs. 1,26,198 which was mainly due to the enhancement of rates from the 1st February 1923. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,08,533 as against Rs. 84,968 in 1921-22. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the purchase of fresh water-marked papers. One prosecution against the executant of a document was instituted in the Hassan district under Section 64 of the Stamp Regulation and the case was pending trial at the end of the year.

v. State Life Insurance.

Official branch.

20. There were 2,719 proposals during the year as against 2,917 in the previous year. Of these, 2,244 were accepted, 1,126 being for first insurance and 1,118 for further insurance; 241 were rejected, 85 temporarily on medical grounds and 156 finally on medical and other grounds. There were 234 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the proposals accepted, policies were issued in 2,139 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 20,32,960 for a monthly premium of Rs. 7.169 and the first premium was not paid before the close of the year in the remaining 105 cases. Four hundred and twenty-nine policies held by 148 persons assuring Rs. 2,10,416 (including reversionary bonus additions) matured consequent on the insured attaining 55 years; 40 persons holding 78 policies assuring Rs. 85,391 (including reversionary bonus additions) surrendered their policies; 130 persons holding 221 policies assuring Rs. 1,34,591 (inclusive of reversionary bonus additions) died.

21. The opening balance at the credit of the fund on the 1st July 1922 was Rs. 54,47,805. The income during the year inclusive of interest amounted to Rs. 9,71,484 of which a sum of Rs. 7,67,971 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 2,03,513 interest on the balance of the fund. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,21,739 of which a sum of Rs. 3,91,991 was spent in payment of policies and a sum of Rs. 29,748 on management. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 59,97,550. The percentages of the total expenditure and of the cost of management to the total income were 43.32 and 3.07 as against 52.15 and 3.22 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting the unpaid claims was 83.41 per cent of the total liability as against 34.12 in 1921-22.

22. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 32,211 of which 16,866 were of first and 15,345 of further insurance and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 2,17,94,447 (including reversionary bonuses to policies in force on the 30th June 1918). The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 24,217 assuring Rs. 1,72,99,305 (inclusive of reversionary bonus additions) and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 59,635-8-0. Of the remaining 7,994 policies, 7,368 assuring Rs. 41,77,305 were completely discharged and claims on 373 policies assuring Rs. 2,04,267 were

pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and fifty-three policies were not realising premia. Of the 7,368 policies completely discharged, 3,765 were by the death of the insured, 2,550 by the insured attaining 55 years, 195 by cancellation, 710 by surrender and 29 by forfeiture; and 119 were automatically adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled the sum assured. There was no admission to the family pension branch during the year. One subscriber who was paying a subscription of Rs. 9-2-0 a month to secure a life pension of Rs. 30 a month to his nominee discontinued the payments on account of the death of the nominee in April 1923. The opening balance of the fund on the 1st July 1922 was Rs. 5,765. The total receipts during the year including the interest on the balance amounted to Rs. 1,628 approximately. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,761 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,632.

23. From the commencement to the end of 1922-23, 2,968 proposals for Rs. 34,82,675 were received in the public branch, of which 2,180 proposals for Rs. 27,28,400 were accepted. One thousand six hundred and ninety proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 22,17,200 realising an annual premium of Rs. 1,08,131. Eight insured persons were reported dead during the year and claims for Rs. 20,000 arose and a sum of Rs. 1,800 was paid in discharge of claims. Nine insured persons surrendered their policies for Rs. 6,600 and 7 insured persons received a surrender value of Rs. 244-7-1.

vi. Government savings banks.

24. With 2,847 accounts freshly opened and 1,905 closed, the total number of accounts current at the close of the year was brought to 24,340 with a balance of Rs. 86,99,706 at their credit. Of the total number of current accounts, 1,725 with a balance of Rs. 3,16,614 represented security deposits, 2,619 with a balance of Rs. 13,03,072 were held by Government officers in their official capacity, 1,844 with Rs. 7,40,699 as balance were held on behalf of minors and the remaining 18,152 accounts with a balance of Rs. 63,39,321 were in the names of others. The aggregate number of accounts, both current and dead, on the books at the close of the year was 41,863 against 39,921 in 1921-22. A sum of Rs. 87,93,965 represented the total amount at the credit of depositors, the average balance at the credit of each depositor being Rs. 210 against Rs. 192 in the previous year. The number transferred to dead accounts during the year was 810 and the number revived was 205 bringing the total amount at the credit of dead accounts on the 30th June 1923 to Rs. 94,259 as against Rs. 93,789 in the previous year. The interest earned by depositors during the year was Rs. 3,79,747 as against Rs. 3,51,909 in the previous year and the total liability of Government on account of dead and current accounts on the 30th June 1923 was Rs. 87,93,965. Deposits were more than withdrawals in all the districts except Chitaldrug and Mysore. There was an increase in the number of depositors under professional and commercial classes while there was a small decrease under agricultural and other classes. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each on the 30th June 1923 was 291 as against 231 and the amount at their credit was Rs. 42,39,615 as against Rs. 31,83,618 in 1921-22. Eight applications were received for nominations as against 27 in the previous year and the total number of nominations recorded at the end of the year was 160.

25. The scheme of village savings banks was abolished during the year and most of the savings associations also ceased to work. The amounts at the credit of the collecting savings banks in Bangalore and Mysore cities and at Bowringpet on the 30th June 1923 were Rs. 99,671, Rs. 60,815 and Rs. 26,328 respectively as against Rs. 90,303, Rs. 56,689 and Rs. 36,060 in the preceding year. The fall in the balance of the Bowringpet collecting savings bank was due to heavy withdrawals by a few European depositors.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

i. Births, deaths and epidemics.*

Vital statistics.

1. The total number of births recorded was 104,948 (53,934 male and 51,014 female) against 96,428 (49,580 male and 46,848 female) in the previous year, the birth-rate being 17·91 per 1,000 of population. The birth-rate during the year was higher than the quinquennial mean by ·92 per mille. Compared with 1921, all the districts registered higher rates; the highest rate was returned by Kolar (21·53) and the lowest by Mysore (14·40). Considered with reference to sex, there were 105·72 male births for every 100 female births. The birth-rate in towns was higher than that in rural areas by 11·63 per mille. The number of births exceeded that of deaths in all the districts except Bangalore, the difference averaging 3·38 per mille as against 2·23 in 1921. During the year, 85,090 deaths were registered (44,128 men and 40,962 women) against 83,343 (42,947 men and 40,396 women) in the previous year, the death-rate being 14·52 per mille against 14·22 in 1921. The highest death-rate (19·44) was returned for Bangalore and the lowest (10·38) for Chitaldrug. The death-rate among men was 14·78 and among women 14·25 per mille. According to age-periods, the death-rate was, as in the previous year, highest among children under one year of age and the next highest at the age-period of 60 and upwards. The infantile death-rate was 89·94 as against 89·6 in 1921, the highest rate being returned by Kadur (111·80) and the lowest by Mysore (51·50). Considered according to communities, the death-rate among Mahomedans was 19·43, among Hindus 13·50 and among other classes 45·24 per mille, the corresponding figures for 1921 being 25·98, 12·90 and 40·69 respectively. The death-rate in towns was 22·81, while it was 13·26 in rural areas. A Lady Health Visitor was entertained at Bangalore to educate women in the nursing and bringing up of infants, to visit expectant mothers and give them practical advice regarding antenatal and post-natal hygiene.

Chief diseases.

Cholera.
Small-pox.
Plague.

Influenza.

Fever.

Dysentery &
Diarrhoea.
Respiratory
diseases.

2. Deaths from cholera increased to 46 from 29 in 1921, the disease being mostly confined to one taluk in the Chitaldrug district. Small-pox accounted for 1,149 deaths against 1,560 in 1921. The largest number of deaths (344) was returned for the Mysore district. Plague claimed 8,945 victims, the death-rate being 1·53 against 1·47 in the previous year. The largest number of deaths (2,814) occurred in the Bangalore district. In proportion to population also, the highest rate (3·57) was returned by the Bangalore district. The usual preventive measures were adopted. The number of plague inoculations performed was 80,416 against 75,174 in the previous year, the largest number (35,698) being in the Kolar district. Two hundred and two plague cases were admitted for treatment in the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields and the number of recoveries among them was 98. Sporadic outbreaks of influenza occurred all over the State at different periods, the total number of deaths reported under the head being 108. Deaths recorded under the head "fevers" numbered 40,859 against 40,091 in 1921. The incidence of mortality from this cause was heaviest (11,826) during the quarter ending December 1922. The highest death-rate for the year (10·18) was returned for the Hassan district. Relapsing fever prevailed in a sporadic form throughout the State during the year. There was a total of 2,437 attacks and 812 deaths. The number of deaths registered under dysentery and diarrhoea rose to 3,083 from 2,667 in 1921, the highest death-rate being returned from the Tumkur district. Under respiratory diseases, 2,197 deaths were registered, the mortality being 0·37 per mille against 0·38 in 1921. Of the 111 patients in the Princess Krishnammanni Sanatorium, 7 were cured, 10 died and the rest were discharged.

*The report on this Section relates to the calendar year 1922.

ii. Progress of sanitation.*

3. The constitution of the Central Sanitary Board remained the same as in 1921. Three schemes relating to sanitary measures in the towns of Davangere, Hassan and Seringapatam engaged the attention of the Board. A sum of Rs. 59,602 was spent by municipalities on works of sanitation, the expenditure incurred on sanitary measures by the Mysore and Bangalore City Improvement Trust Boards during the year being Rs. 61,188 and Rs. 36,068 respectively. The total outlay in the Public Works department on works of a sanitary nature was Rs. 2,62,233. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were newly introduced into 349 villages; separate places for storing manure were allotted in 736 villages; 18 villages were newly brought under the Village Improvement scheme, and other sanitary measures such as the provision and improvement of rural water-supply, extension or shifting of villages, clearing of lantana, prickly-pear, etc., continued to receive attention. Owing to financial stringency, work under *malnad* improvement was suspended; the distribution of quinine was however continued. Three hundred and sixty-four schools in places where dispensaries are stationed were subjected to medical inspection and 33,841 children were treated, of whom 29,708 were returned as cured. Sixty six towns and 61 villages were inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner and 577 towns and villages by District Health Officers. During the latter part of the year, Government approved of certain rules for regulating sanitary arrangements on the occasion of *jatras* and car festivals. In conformity with these rules, arrangements have been made by the Sanitary department for maintaining standing lists showing the major and minor *jatras* in each district, dates of commencement, duration and the number of persons and cattle likely to congregate at such *jatras* and the essential sanitary arrangements required.

iii. Vaccination.*

4. There was a working staff of 8 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 159 Vaccinators during the year. The total number of vaccinations performed was 117,356 (including 8,428 vaccinations by the special staff of *malnad* improvement vaccinators) as against 124,593 in 1921. Of this number, 74·67 per cent was performed by the District Vaccination staff, 20·40 per cent by the special staff of Vaccinators in municipalities and 4·71 per cent by medical subordinates; 95·89 per cent of primary vaccinations and 85·74 per cent of re-vaccinations were successful, the corresponding figures for 1921 being respectively 85·8 and 34·1 per cent. Vaccinations in districts showed a decrease of 10,717 cases compared with the figures of 1921, all the districts except Bangalore and Hassan contributing to the decrease, which is ascribed to irregular or inadequate supply of lymph and the comparative freedom from small-pox prevailing during the year. Vaccinations performed in municipal areas numbered 23,950 of which 7,237 were re-vaccinations, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 19,764 and 4,292 respectively. The Vaccination Regulation was newly introduced into seven areas and renewed in six municipalities during the year, bringing the total number of areas in which the Regulation was in force to 83 at the close of the year. The work of inspection was conducted by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, District Health Officers, District Medical and Sanitary Officers and medical subordinates. The total number of children examined during the year was 77,822. The outlay on vaccination was Rs. 55,466 against Rs. 60,237 in 1921.

iv. Vaccine Institute.*

5. The number of calves vaccinated during the year was 279, of which 232 were satisfactory, yielding paste sufficient for 201,370 cases. The quantity of vaccine supplied for use within the State and to out-stations was 134,647 and 11,207 units against 162,751 and 963 units respectively in 1921. The total income from the

* The report on this Section relates to the calendar year 1922.

sale of vaccine and vaccinated calves amounted to Rs. 12,101 against Rs. 12,773 and the expenditure was Rs. 10,334 against Rs. 13,592 in the preceding year. Training in the technique of vaccination was given to 20 candidates besides short courses of instruction to pupil compounders and to the final year students of the local medical school.

v. Hospitals and dispensaries.*

Medical institutions.

6. On the 1st January 1922, there were 196 medical institutions actually working; two dispensaries were newly opened and three were temporarily closed during the year, leaving 195 institutions at work on the last day of the year. Of these, State-public institutions numbered 28; State-non-public institutions 9; local fund and municipal institutions 141; private-aided institutions 7; private non-aided institutions 3; and Railway dispensaries 7. There were, besides, 80 Hindu *Vaidyasalas* and *Unani* dispensaries at work against 76 in 1921.

Relief.

7. The accommodation provided in all, except non-aided institutions, consisted of 605 beds for men and 685 beds for women. The beds provided for in-patients in the State non-public and Railway dispensaries were 66 for men and 12 for women as in 1921. The total number of persons treated in the State-public, local fund and municipal and private-aided institutions was 21,110 in-patients against 20,806 and 1,855,263 out-patients against 1,904,140 in the previous year. Hindus forming, as usual, the largest section of the number treated. The number of patients dealt with in the State non-public and Railway dispensaries alone was 106,362 against 108,095 in 1921. Patients treated in the Hindu *Vaidyasalas* and *Unani* dispensaries numbered 484,718 against 427,938 in the previous year.

8. Malaria was the most common disease treated during the period. Other diseases treated were, in the order of frequency, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the eye, diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs and diseases of the skin. Surgical operations were performed on 37,101 patients, including 116 patients that remained at the close of the previous year. Of these, 35,446 were cured, 1,405 relieved, 86 discharged, 139 died and the year closed with 25 patients under treatment. The number of cases treated with X-ray and the number of radiographs taken in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, were respectively 513 and 51 against 454 and 40; and those in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 86 and 28 against 96 and 27 in the preceding year.

Midwives.

9. There was a working staff of 156 midwives as in 1921 and the cases conducted by them numbered 11,211 against 10,243 in the previous year, giving an average of 72 cases per midwife per annum against 65 in 1921.

Medical school.

10. The strength of the medical school during the year 1922-23 was 158, of whom 10 were ladies, all of them being stipendiaries; 68 of the rest were scholarship-holders. Twenty-eight students passed out, qualified as medical practitioners. In the Board examination held in April 1923 and in the subsequent re-examination, 36 out of 42 among the first year students, 38 out of 44 among the second year students, 34 out of 36 among the third year students and 26 out of 27 among the fourth or final year students were successful. The strength of the school at the close of the year was 119. The net cost to Government on the medical school was Rs. 26,616.

Inspections.

11. Almost all the institutions were inspected by the District Medical Officers concerned; and the Senior Surgeon himself inspected 111 hospitals and dispensaries.

Finance.

12. The total expenditure on medical institutions during the year was Rs. 10,09,050 of which a sum of Rs. 7,97,801 was contributed from State funds, Rs. 1,85,400 from District and municipal funds and Rs. 20,449 from miscellaneous sources consisting chiefly of the fees collected from patients attending medical institutions in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in Kolar Gold Fields.

* The report on this Section relates to the calendar year 1922 except in regard to paragraph 10.

vi. Special hospitals.*

13. The number of in-patients treated was 2,169 against 1,880 in 1921. Of these, 1,127 were cured, 820 relieved and 69 were discharged otherwise. There were 16,629 out-patients against 18,463 in the previous year. Of the 18,733 in-door and out-door patients treated, 8,117 were for diseases of the conjunctiva, 2,742 for diseases of the lens, 1,866 for diseases of the cornea, 1,716 for errors of refraction, 608 for glaucoma, 598 for diseases of the iris and the rest for other diseases of the eye. The number of important surgical operations performed was 1,177 of which 1,175 were successful. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 50,421 against Rs. 44,952 in the previous year.

Minto
Ophthalmic
Hospital,
Bangalore.

14. The total number of patients treated was 305 of whom 79 were cured, 32 were discharged otherwise and 23 died, leaving 171 under treatment at the close of the year. There were 26 criminal lunatics of whom 8 were discharged. The number of lunatics from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under treatment during the year was 77 (42 men and 34 women) of whom 26 were discharged and 3 died. The total outlay on the institution was Rs. 60,850 against Rs. 60,756 in the previous year of which Rs. 12,369 against Rs. 11,553 (revised figures) represented the cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Lunatic Asylum,
Bangalore.

15. Ninety patients were treated during the year. Sixty-three were discharged and 2 died. The admissions from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, numbered 45 of whom 35 were discharged. The total expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 7,559 against Rs. 8,067 in 1921.

Leper Asylum,
Bangalore.

16. The number of in-patients treated was 1,207 against 1,237 in the previous year. Of these, 1,007 were cured, 146 relieved, 10 discharged otherwise and 35 died. Out-patients numbered 12,831 against 15,376 in 1921. Nineteen pupil midwives were trained during the year. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 28,554 against Rs. 26,034 in the previous year.

Maternity
Hospital,
Bangalore.

17. Eight hundred and forty-one in-patients and 14,841 out-patients underwent treatment, against 782 and 17,509 respectively in 1921. Of the in-patients, 829 were cured, 3 relieved and 9 died. Eight pupil midwives were trained in the institution. The total expenditure on the hospital was Rs. 20,252 against Rs. 16,842.

Maternity
Hospital,
Robertsonpet.

18. The number of in-patients treated was 882 against 979, of whom 702 were cured, 96 relieved, 35 discharged otherwise and 20 died. Out-patients numbered 10,886 against 13,440 in 1921. Seven pupil midwives passed out of the institution duly trained. The total expenditure incurred on the hospital amounted to Rs. 26,597 against Rs. 28,373.

Vani Vilas
Hospital,
Mysore.

19. The following statement gives particulars in regard to the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields during the year:—

Epidemic
Diseases
Hospitals.

Name of Institution	Number of patients admitted	Number		Discharged otherwise	Died	Outlay on the institution
		Cured	Relieved			
1. Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore.	654	389	8	23	191	Rs. 15,407
2. do Mysore ...	477	259	48	84	95	14,764
3. do Kolar Gold Fields ...	192	169	..	...	15	3,614

*The report on this Section relates to the calendar year 1922.

vii. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.*

20. Three hundred and one articles relating to 100 cases were received for toxicological examination against 439 articles in 1921; 49 of them were of blood and seminal stains, 47 of suspected human poisoning and 3 of abortion. In 13 cases, poisons such as arsenic, mercury, etc., were detected, giving a percentage of 29.78. One hundred and eight articles were received for chemical analysis, 85 of them being samples of water. The number of samples received for bacteriological investigation was 3,715 against 2,469 in 1921. Of them, 903 were samples of water, 2,160 of blood and 53 of discharges. Three hundred and one samples of water were examined quantitatively to discover the proportion of bacteria per cubic centimetre whereby to test the efficiency of filters; and an equal number of samples of water was examined for the presence of lactose fermenters.

* The report on this Section relates to the calendar year 1922.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

i. University of Mysore.

1. DR. BRAJENDRA NATH SEAL, M.A., PH.D., D.Sc., continued as Vice-Chancellor of the University during the year. The Senate met six times during the year and the following were among the more important recommendations made by it :—

Senate, Council,
etc.

- (1) Providing for the holding of an ordinary meeting of the Senate at Bangalore.
- (2) Appointment of a Committee for working out details for the institution of a Law Faculty and the opening of a Law College.
- (3) Reduction in the number of question papers for the several examinations.
- (4) Approving of the University taking over the administrative control of the Archaeological department.
- (5) Fixing the minimum of the annual State grant to the University.

2. The total number of students on the rolls of all the colleges was 1,088 as against 1,050 in the previous year. Of these, 463 were in the Maharaja's College, 466 in the Central College, 11 in the Maharani's College and 148 in the Engineering College. The following were the results of the several University examinations of 1923 :—

Instruction and
examination.

Examinations	Number examined	Number passed	Number eligible for Degree
M. A.	20	16	16
B. A. Part I	303	205	195
B. A., Part II	354	207	
B. Sc., English	46	42	41
B. Sc., Optionals	47	43	
First year certificate	65	23	..
Entrance	1,110	443	..
B. Com.	30	22	22
Intermediate in Engineering	47	42	..
B. E.	30	23	..

3. Of the successful candidates in the M. A. examination, one was a lady ; and two students of the Maharani's College passed the B. A. degree examination in both parts and became eligible for the degree. Of the 1,066 candidates that passed the various examinations during the year, 22 were Mahomedans, 10 Indian Christians, 615 were Brahmins and the remaining 419 were other Hindus.

4. The number of University Extension lectures delivered during the year was 11 of which 6 were in Kannada and the rest in English. Seven special lectures were delivered by DR. SYLVAIN LEVI of the Paris University and DR. STELLA KRAMARISCH, PH. D., Professor of the Vienna University. Some original work was done in the Maharaja's College in the Sanskrit department in preparing a note on "Suresvara and Mandana Misra" and in the Central College in the Physics, Mathematics, Zoology and Chemistry departments. The Vani Vilas Institute for girls at Bangalore was recognised as competent to present candidates to the University Entrance examination in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics or Natural Science. The degrees of the University were recognised as equivalent to the corresponding degrees of the Universities of Benares, Lucknow and Dacca and the B. E. degree examination in Mechanical Engineering was also recognised by the Bombay Government for purposes of admission to the Mechanical Engineers' examinations held under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. In January 1923, the University Council resolved to depute MR. J. C. ROLLO, M.A., as a delegate to the conference on

General.

extra-mural University teaching to be held at Cambridge in July 1923. The Indian Science Congress was invited to hold its session of 1924 in Bangalore under the auspices of the University and the necessary arrangements were in progress.

Libraries.

5. Eight hundred and sixty-six volumes were added to the University Library bringing the total to 11,047. In February 1922, about a thousand volumes belonging to the Education Board of the Economic Development Board were transferred to the University Library. By the kindness of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the University Library received 32 important and valuable publications. Three hundred and seventy-five printed books and 112 manuscripts were added to the Oriental Library bringing the total number of volumes to 11,509 and of manuscripts to 9,842; 5,170 books and manuscripts were consulted in the Library by visitors and 1,472 books and 114 manuscripts were lent out for study at home. Of the six important rare manuscripts acquired during the year, three were in Sanskrit and three in Kannada. Two manuscripts were corrected, collated and sent to the Press.

Finance.

6. Five endowments accepted during the year amounted to Rs. 4,464 bringing the total value of endowments at the close of the year to Rs. 1,78,834. The income of the University from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,87,838 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,91,223 against Rs. 6,46,846 and Rs. 7,92,872 in the previous year.

ii. Education.

Important events and administrative measures.

7. The following were among the important events and administrative measures of the year:—

- (1) HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA was pleased to visit some of the schools in the districts of Hassan and Kadur during his tour in those districts.
- (2) The Sri Krishnaraja All-India Scout Rally, in which scouts from several parts in and outside the State took part, was held at Channarayana in May last under the presidency of HIS HIGHNESS THE YUVARAJA, the Chief Scout.
- (3) A conference of departmental officers and representatives of aided agencies engaged in education as well as a Mahomedan Educational Conference were held under the presidency of the Dewan.
- (4) Arrangements were made for the preparation of a Report on Education for six years from the 1st July 1916 to the 30th June 1922.
- (5) A high school was opened in Malleswaram, Bangalore city.
- (6) The special committee appointed for the revision of the S. S. L. C. course submitted its final report to Government suggesting the replacement of the present specialised course in the high school by a general common course in certain specified subjects, including a technical or industrial subject.
- (7) The bifurcation of primary from middle schools and the re-modelling of primary and middle school education on a four year basis each was brought into effect from the new academic year and the Inspectorate was strengthened by the appointment of 18 additional Assistant inspectors.
- (8) Elementary Science and Domestic Economy were changed from optional into compulsory subjects for the Lower Secondary examination for boys and girls respectively.
- (9) The control of all Government and aided industrial schools was transferred from the Education department to the department of Industries and Commerce except the Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore and the Engineering School at Mysore.
- (10) Girl candidates were given the concession to appear for the S. S. L. C. public examination without having undergone the school course.
- (11) The percentage of free studentships in the different grades of educational institutions was revised.
- (12) A Boarding Home for Panchama students studying in the high school classes was ordered to be opened at Bangalore.
- (13) An order was issued directing Revenue officers to co-operate with Educational officers in the spread and improvement of education.

General Statistics. Number of schools and scholars.

8. The total number of both public and private institutions rose from 8,601 in 1921-22 to 8,792 in the year under report but the number of scholars fell from 304,028 to 287,794. The number of public institutions was 7,839 with a strength of 272,650 as against 7,663 with a strength of 290,574 in the previous year and that of private institutions was 953 with 15,144 pupils as against 938 with 13,454 pupils in the previous year. The rise in the number of

schools was due to the bifurcation of the old A.-V. Rural, A.-V., and Vernacular middle schools and to the addition of a few schools in connection with the levy of the education cess; while the fall in the strength was due to the circumstance that 753 aided day and night schools had to be closed temporarily for want of qualified teachers, houses for the teachers to live in or other causes. Of the total number of 287,794 scholars, 234,223 were boys and 53,571 were girls. The percentage of boys at school to the total male population of school-going age according to the census of 1921 was 52.30 as against 55.89 in 1921-22, that of girls to the total female population of school-going age was 12.42 as against 12.46 and that of both boys and girls to the total population of school-going age was 32.74 as against 34.59 in 1921-22. On the average, there was one institution for every 3.35 square miles of area and for 666 persons of total population and one out of every 3.05 of the school-going population was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 20 as against 1 in 19 in the previous year. Of the total number of 287,794 scholars, 283,083 were receiving general education, 4,373 were receiving special education and 335 were in oriental colleges. The average monthly number on the rolls in all public institutions was 263,940 as against 273,697 in the previous year and the average daily attendance was 184,763 as against 203,403 or 70 per cent of the average monthly roll as against 74.32 in the previous year. The following table shows the number of pupils in the boys' and girls' institutions in the year 1922-23 :—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for		Number of pupils in	
	Boys	Girls	Boys' institutions	Girls' institutions
A. Public institutions :—				
i. Colleges	5*	..	335	..
ii. Secondary schools including collegiate high schools.	..	..	..	..
English high schools ..	19	4	6,630	162
Vernacular high schools ..	4	1	254	13
English middle schools ..	172	19	20,280	1,367
Incomplete middle schools ..	273	54	7,976	2,339
iii. Primary schools	6,504	692	196,359	32,554
iv. Special instruction :—				
Training institutions ..	7	3	545	61
Industrial schools ..	18	4	1,071	161
Sanskrit schools ..	51	..	1,772	..
Commercial schools ..	3	..	400	..
School for the deaf mutes and the blind.	3	..	61	..
Medical schools ..	1	..	125	..
Engineering schools ..	1	..	157	..
Agricultural schools ..	1	..	23	..
Total ..	7,062	777	235,988	36,662
B. Private institutions	953	..	15,144	..
Grand Total ..	8,015	777	287,132	36,662
	8,792 institutions.		287,294 pupils.	

9. Exclusive of the four University colleges, there were five colleges, one for teaching and the other four for oriental learning including Sanskrit with a strength of 335. There were 9 collegiate high schools maintaining the University Entrance class during the year, of which 5 were Government and 4 aided with a total strength of 913 students. Of the 5 Government institutions, one, namely, the Vani Vilas Institute, was for girls. In addition to the 9 regular collegiate high schools, the National high school, Bangalore, held a special private tuition class

Collegiate education.

* Includes the three Sanskrit colleges but not the University colleges.

in the mornings to coach up students for the University Entrance examination who had once failed in that examination and were not able to procure seats in the collegiate high schools. The strength of this class was 57. The number of secondary schools including the high schools (both English and Kannada), middle and incomplete middle schools for boys on the 30th June 1923 was 468 with a total strength of 35,140. Of the total number of secondary schools, 19 were English high schools with a strength of 6,630, 4 Kannada high schools with 254 pupils, 172 middle schools with 20,280 pupils and 273 incomplete middle schools with 7,976 pupils. The number of primary schools was 6,504 and the number of pupils therein was 196,359 of which 38,152 were Lingayets, 27,568 Mahomedans, 16,456 Brahmins, 12,802 depressed class students and 101,381 others. The number of training institutions on the 30th June 1923 was 11 of which 9 were Government and 2 aided. The Training College had a strength of 327 as against 337 in the previous year. The other training institutions were District Normal Schools of the Lower Secondary standard. All the training institutions had hostels attached to them, some maintaining more than one section according to communal needs. There were in all 18 industrial schools for men with a strength of 1,071 and 4 industrial schools for girls with a strength of 161. The School of Engineering at Bangalore had a strength of 183, of whom 11 were in the Civil Engineering section, 146 in the Mechanical Engineering section and 26 under practical training. There were 3 commercial schools as in the previous year, two of which were Government and the third was aided. The total number of pupils in all these schools was 400. As commerce has been introduced as an optional subject for the S.S.L.C. examination, there were commerce teachers attached to the high schools at Tumkur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Davangere and Channarayana. In July 1922, all the 260 practical instruction classes were abolished; but 11 such classes were newly opened in certain select Panchama schools in leather-work, smithy, mat-making and basket-making and 10 of them were working at the end of June 1923 with a strength of 779 pupils. Further, as a preliminary step towards the opening of polytechnic schools, practical instruction classes of an improved type were opened in 5 centres to begin with, 3 for carpentry in boys' schools and 2 for tailoring in girls' schools. In addition to the above, 12 weaving classes were attached to 12 Panchama schools in the State. The school for the deaf-mutes and the blind had a strength of 61 comprising 23 deaf and 36 blind pupils and 2 in the training section. Three of them were females. Of the 61 pupils, 52 belonged to the Mysore State, 2 came from the Bombay Presidency and 6 from the Madras Presidency. The deaf pupils, in addition to being trained in speech, were taught rattan-work, weaving, sewing and knitting, while the blind, in addition to reading the books specially prepared for them, were taught vocal music, *veena*, violin, harmonium, *tabala* and Braille composing. This is the only institution in India which has a Braille plant for printing and the calendars printed here were greatly appreciated in the Indian Conference of workers for the blind and the deaf held in Bombay in January 1923. The number of Sanskrit schools on the 30th June 1923 was 51 with a strength of 1,772 as against 1,698 in the previous year. Of the total number of 1,772 attending these schools, 1,347 were Brahmin boys, 37 were Brahmin girls, 22 Vaisya boys, 132 Lingayet boys, 38 Jain boys, 13 Jain girls, 4 Mahomedan boys and 169 were other Hindu caste boys and 10 girls. Besides these, there were 3,227 reading Sanskrit in the general schools, bringing the total number of pupils reading Sanskrit to 5,049 as against 5,145 in the previous year.

10. Of the total number of 287,794 pupils, 34,109 learnt English, 9,762 classical languages and 279,740 vernaculars. The percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the number of pupils in public schools for the years 1921-22 and 1922-23 was as shown below :—

	High		Middle, English		Incomplete Middle		Primary
	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23	1922-23
Boys	2'49	3'19	13'28	9'38	2'68	3'62	83'81
Girls	26	35	2'35	2'72	2'60	4'79	92'14

Secondary
education.

Primary
education.

Special
education.

Languages
taught and the
standard of
instruction.

11. In all, 1,110 candidates sat for the University Entrance examination of 1923, of whom 443 passed giving a percentage of 39.91. Of the 1,110 that were examined, 837 belonged to the 9 collegiate high schools and the private tuition class of the National high school, Bangalore, of whom 347 passed, giving a percentage of 41.45. Two girl students from the Maharani's College out of 4 sent up and one girl student of the Vani Vilas Institute out of 11 sent up passed this examination. For the S.S.L.C. examination of 1923, 1,898 candidates were registered, 1,492 for the full examination and 406 for either of the two groups; and 1,860 were examined. Of the total number examined, 904 were declared eligible for college course and public service, the percentage of eligibles being 49 against 43 in the previous year. Out of the partial passes, 189 passed in the compulsory group only and 222 in the optional group only. Fourteen candidates were declared eligible for the public service. Of the 904 candidates declared eligible for the college and public service, 621 were Brahmins, 40 Mahomedans, 17 Christians, 1 Parsi, 10 Jains and 215 other Hindus of whom 3 belonged to the depressed class. Among those examined, there were 38 girl candidates of whom 20 became eligible for college and public service, 3 passed in the compulsory group only and 4 in the optional group only. Among the Government schools, the Maharaja's collegiate high school, Mysore and the Government collegiate high school, Tumkur did very well, having passed 73 and 67 per cent respectively; and among the aided schools, the London Mission girls' high school, Bangalore, did brilliantly well getting 88 per cent. Out of 128 candidates registered for the Upper Secondary examination of 1923, 123 were examined and 49 passed, the percentage of passes being 39.8. Of these, two were Brahmin girl candidates. For the Lower Secondary examination, there were 9,088 candidates registered, 4,194 for English and 4,894 for the vernaculars. The percentage of passes at the English Lower Secondary examination was 54.2 and that at the vernacular examination was 48.3. Out of 146 girl candidates who were examined at the English Lower Secondary examination, 81 came out successful and out of 495 girl candidates who were examined at the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 237 came out successful. Out of 193 candidates examined in various grades of training examinations in the Training College for teachers at Mysore, 103 candidates came out successful. In the Teachers' certificate examination, 706 male teachers and 94 female teachers were examined, of whom 374 male teachers and 59 female teachers were successful. The total number of candidates registered for the different grades of commercial examinations was 428 of whom 413 were examined and 217 were declared successful. From the School of Engineering, Bangalore, 26 candidates appeared for and 17 passed in the Electrical Engineering and 20 appeared for and 14 passed in the Mechanical Engineering examination and all the four that appeared for the Civil Engineering examination came out successful.

12. There were 777 girls' schools of all kinds and grades with a strength of 36,662 at the close of the year as against 727 with a strength of 36,866 girls in 1921-22. The total number of girls under instruction in all schools including 1,003 in private schools was 53,571 against 53,741 in the previous year. Of the 777 girls' schools, 4 were English high schools, 1 was a Kannada high school, 19 were middle schools, 54 incomplete middle schools, 692 primary schools, 3 training schools for mistresses and 4 industrial schools for women. Of the 777 schools, 544 were Government, 232 aided and 1 was unaided. Of the 11 girls that appeared for the University Entrance examination, 1 passed. Twenty came out successful out of 33 girls sent up for the S.S.L.C. examination; 2 out of 8 passed the Upper Secondary examination, while in the Lower Secondary examination, 81 passed out of 146 in English and 237 out of 495 in the vernacular. In the Teachers' certificate examination, Upper Secondary grade, the only girl sent up passed while in the same examination, Lower Secondary grade, 42 passed out of 77 in the preliminary examination and 16 out of 16 in the final examination. In the special sewing examination, 6 girls passed out of 16 sent up. For the administration and control of women's education, there were one Inspectress, 5 Assistant Inspectresses for Kannada girls' schools and 2 for Urdu girls' schools. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going age was 12.42 as against 12.46 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the education of girls during the year 1922-23 was Rs. 5,44,399 of which Rs. 4,61,900 was from State funds. The scholarships awarded to girl students during the year were 142 out of 200 available at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 to pupils in

Results of public examinations.

Women's education.

Anglo-Vernacular and high school classes, 249 scholarships of Rs. 2 each per mensem to girls studying in vernacular classes and 2 scholarships of Rs. 25 and 30 to girls prosecuting higher studies outside the State besides scholarships for girls in the Maharani's high school and for widow pupils.

Mahomedan
education.

13. The total number of Urdu schools both for boys and girls was 950 with a strength of 31,155 as against 863 with a strength of 30,341 in the previous year. Besides these, there were 7,761 Mahomedan pupils reading in schools other than those maintained exclusively for Mahomedans making a total of 38,845 (of whom 28,648 were boys and 10,197 were girls) as against 39,286 (of whom 29,188 were boys and 10,098 were girls) in the previous year. Of the total number of Mahomedan pupils, 8 were in colleges, 438 in high schools, 1,609 in middle schools, 1,261 in incomplete middle schools, 34,961 in primary schools, 218 in technical schools, and 350 in village indigenous schools. The percentage of Mahomedan boys to the total Mahomedan male population of school-going age was 113.41 and that of girls to the total Mahomedan female population of school-going age was 46.25 and that of both boys and girls to the total Mahomedan population was 17.01 and 6.93 respectively. In the S.S.L.C. examination, 40 Mahomedans came out successful as against 32 in the previous year. In the Upper Secondary examination, 15 out of 20 passed while in the Teachers' certificate examination, 38 boys out of 46 and 21 girls out of 27 came out successful. In the English Lower Secondary examination for boys, 118 passed out of 257 and the only two girls sent up failed to secure a pass. In the Urdu Lower Secondary examination for boys, 252 passed out of 505 and in the same examination for girls, 55 passed out of 143. Besides the backward class and other scholarships which are open to Mahomedan pupils also, 5 scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each were awarded to Mahomedan pupils of the State for higher studies in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. A few scholarships varying from Rs. 2 to 8 and amounting to Rs. 20 for boys and Rs. 30 for girls were granted out of the funds of the Gumbuz at Seringapatam.

Education of
backward and
depressed
classes.

14. For the education of the children of depressed classes, there was a Kannada high school attached to the Central Panchama Institute at Mysore in addition to the three middle schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur—all having boarding facilities attached to them. There were also 576 primary schools. As there was much difficulty for Panchama students studying in the high school classes at Bangalore, Government sanctioned a free Panchama boarding home for such Panchama students at Bangalore with free clothing and books and the home was opened in June 1923 with 11 boarders. Provision was also made at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur for admitting high school students free of charge into the hostels attached to the local Panchama boarding schools. Students of these communities were given free education and were also exempted from paying admission and examination fees for the public examinations for a period of 3 years and this period has since been further extended by 3 years. The sentiment against the admission of Panchamas into general schools is weakening in most places and there were 3,035 Panchama students reading in schools other than those maintained solely for them. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been provided for giving clothing to some of the students. There were 582 schools in all for the education of the children of depressed classes with a strength of 12,837 as against 608 schools with a strength of 13,706 in the previous year. Of these, 306 were Government and 276 aided and of the total strength, 1,800 were girls. There were 12 weaving classes specially sanctioned for these schools which were all working during the year and 11 practical instruction classes in certain selected Panchama schools giving instruction in leather-work, smithy, mat-making and basket-making. The strength of the Central Panchama Institute at Mysore was 216 as against 193 in the previous year. The results of the school in the Lower Secondary examination were very good, 9 having passed out of 13 in the English examination and 29 having passed out of 38 in the Kannada examination with two in the first class. A special feature of this institution is that it has on its staff a Superintendent and a Head Master belonging to depressed classes who are both Graduates. In addition to general education, boot and shoe-making, weaving and mat-making, carpentry, smithy, rattan-work and tailoring were taught in the school. The Panchama boarding school at Tumkur had a strength of 65 as against 54 in the previous year and provided instruction up to the English Lower Secondary standard and also taught carpentry.

leather-stitching and tailoring. All the 6 boys that appeared from the school for the English Lower Secondary examination passed with 2 in the first class and all these are prosecuting their studies in the Government collegiate high school at Bangalore. The strength of the Panchama boarding school at Chikmagalur was 57 as in the previous year. The Lower Secondary class was opened in June 1923 for the first time. In addition to general education, the students attended the local Industrial school in the mornings where they were taught smithy, carpentry and rattan-work. There were 23 schools for *Lambanis* with a strength of 432, 3 schools for hill tribes, 2 for *kunbis* and 2 for *Voddars* with a total strength of 98. The usual provision of one lakh of rupees per annum for backward and depressed class scholarships had been reduced by one-sixth as the tenure of all Government scholarships tenable in the State was fixed at 10 months; but this sum has since been supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 17,000 making the total one lakh of rupees as before. On the whole, 1,483 scholarships were awarded during the year at a total cost of Rs. 69,660.

15. These schools are held during nights to educate artisans and others who are engaged in their avocations during the day. The majority of the students that attend these schools are boys above 15 years of age and grown-up men. The number of such schools was 1,257 which was two less than the number in the previous year with a total strength of 13,713 as against 20,642 in the previous year. Several of these schools were not working satisfactorily. Adult and night schools.

16. There were 240 centres as in the previous year, but the scheme of compulsory education was in active operation only in about half the number of these centres. The total number of children of compulsory age attending schools in compulsory centres was 37,887 as against 44,009 in the previous year. Exemptions were granted in 142 cases and warnings issued in 1,553 cases. Prosecutions were instituted in 44 cases and penalties awarded in 15 instances. Compulsory education.

17. The total number of hostels for students was 44 (37 for boys and 7 for girls) against 51 in the previous year and the number of boarders was 2,222 as against 2,240 in the previous year. Of these, 19 were Government, 19 aided and 6 unaided. Of the (19) Government hostels, 7 were attached to boys' high schools, 2 to the Maharani's high school, 1 to the Vani Vilas Institute, 6 to District Normal Schools and 3 to the Training College. Of the aided and unaided hostels, 5 were for Lingayets, 3 for Mahomedans, 2 for Vokkaligars and 1 for Mahrattas and the rest were general hostels open to all communities. The strength of the aided and unaided hostels was 1,172. The total expenditure incurred on hostels was Rs. 1,95,819 as against Rs. 1,87,317 in the previous year of which Rs. 28,102 was from State funds, Rs. 1,544 from Municipal funds Rs. 83,703 from fees and Rs. 82,465 from subscription and endowments. Students' hostels.

18. Orders were passed during the year fixing the percentage of freeships at 25 per cent in high school classes calculated on the total number of students excluding the Government scholarship-holders, depressed class students and girls who were all free; approving of certain modifications in regard to the distribution of backward class scholarships so that communities of similar social and economic conditions were grouped together and scholarships lapsing for want of candidates in one group may be utilised for award to students of other groups, and revising the scheme of depressed class scholarships so as to fix them at higher rates than those under the backward class scholarships scheme and pooling together the amount due to depressed classes under the backward class scholarships scheme and the amount set apart for depressed class English education. The administration of technical scholarships and scholarships tenable in the Indian Institute of Science was transferred to the Director of Industries and Commerce while the medical, agricultural, veterinary and mining scholarships were transferred to the respective heads of departments, only scholarships relating to general education being under the administration of the Education department. The total outlay on scholarships during the year was Rs. 1,21,943 or 2.80 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 11,230; in professional colleges and training schools Rs. 23,646; in secondary schools Rs. 75,987; and in primary schools Rs. 11,080. In addition to scholarships for Scholarships.

pupils of the Mahomedan community and for women, the following scholarships were granted during the year:—

- (1) 5 merit scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem to the first five students who topped the list in the University Entrance class;
- (2) 59 scholarships out of 75 available of Rs. 12 each for private pupils studying for the Upper Secondary examination in Kannada high schools;
- (3) 4 scholarships varying from Rs. 4 to 8 to the children of Pallegar pensioners;
- (4) 143 scholarships varying from Rs. 2 to 10 to children of military classes;
- (5) 1,483 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 69,660 to students of backward classes;
- (6) 22 Kadayatha scholarships varying from Rs. 10 to 25 to students of the Kadayatha community in the colleges of the Bombay Presidency;
- (7) 6 scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 5 to 25 sanctioned in consideration of the services rendered by the family of the scholarship-holders; and
- (8) 41 scholarships of Rs. 12 each to private students joining the training class in the District Normal Schools and the Training College.

No foreign scholarship was awarded during the year; but there were four scholars studying in foreign countries (of whom 2 were ladies) the subjects of English Literature, General Education and Zoology. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 12,151 realised as interest on Endowments worth Rs. 2,59,225 was spent on scholarships and prizes.

Grants-in-aid.

19. The total expenditure on aided educational institutions amounted to Rs. 9,28,010 or 21·3 per cent of the entire expenditure on education as against Rs. 7,31,689 or 16·35 per cent in the previous year. Contributions from the various funds making up the total outlay under this head were Rs. 5,00,158 from State funds; Rs. 1,48,545 from fees; Rs. 7,047 from local funds; Rs. 5,043 from municipal funds and Rs. 2,67,217 from other sources. Out of the State contribution, a sum of Rs. 88,125 was allotted to high schools; Rs. 34,595 to middle and incomplete middle schools for boys; Rs. 20,775 to similar schools for girls; Rs. 2,41,646 to primary schools for boys; Rs. 25,469 to primary schools for girls; Rs. 9,598 to Sanskrit schools and Rs. 79,950 to special institutions. The expenditure in the shape of grants-in-aid from State funds for building and furniture was Rs. 36,486 of which a sum of Rs. 33,466 was allotted for building works and Rs. 3,020 for furniture and other appliances. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,52,127 incurred on Government educational buildings, a sum of Rs. 84,970 was spent from the Education budget and Rs. 67,157 by the Public Works department.

Physical culture.

20. Provision has been made for physical education in all grades of schools. Drill is being taught in all institutions beginning with primary schools and it is made compulsory for the S. S. L. C. examination. In addition to drill and scouting, boys play cricket, football, badminton, volley ball and in a few schools, tennis and hockey also. There is a gymnastic instructor attached to each high school, who, in addition to teaching drill, trains students in gymnastic exercises and in a few places in ju-jitsu. The Physical Culture Institute, Bangalore, is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. 208-5-4 and gives instruction in health and strength exercises, wrestling, parallel bars, volley ball, badminton, *kok* and *padmavyuha*.

Scout movement.

21. The scout movement continued to be popular during the year. The total number of scout troops at the close of the year was 119 and the number of members was 2,924. Forty-one new troops were started during the year, 5 training camps were held and 97 men were trained to work as scout masters. The Sri Krishnaraja All-India Scout Rally was held at Channapatna during the year presided over by HIS HIGHNESS THE YUVARAJA, the Chief Scout, when more than 500 scouts attended and representatives from outside Mysore were also present. The Dasara Scout Rally was held in Mysore during the Dasara of 1922 when HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA reviewed the scouts and presented a flag to the most efficient troop. Over 500 proficiency badges and other awards and decorations were earned by boy scouts all over the State. His Highness the Chief Scout issued an appeal for a scout fund and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was collected.

Inspection.

22. The Inspector-General was on tour for 137 days and visited 410 institutions besides presiding over a number of conferences and meetings. The post of Deputy Inspector-General was abolished and the Circle Inspectors of Bangalore and Mysore and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools inspected and visited in all 951

institutions while the District Inspectors and the Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses inspected in all 7,402 institutions. The number of visits paid to educational institutions by the Revenue and other non-departmental officers was 699 during the year as against 1,056 during the previous year.

23. The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 43,64,292 Finance. which was Rs. 82,948 less than that of the previous year, the decrease being due to certain retrenchments effected during the year. The following statements show the direct and indirect expenditure on education and details of outlay and the sources from which education was financed :—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Item	Amount of expenditure on	
	Men's institutions	Women's institutions
	Rs.	Rs.
1. University education—		
(a) Arts colleges	60,389	....
(b) Professional colleges	30,357	....
2. School education, general—		
(a) Secondary schools	11,09,540	2,15,723
(b) Primary schools	10,51,355	2,85,642
3. School education, special—		
(a) Training schools	1,22,639	16,148
(b) All other special schools	2,21,436	6,562
Total ...	25,95,716	5,24,075
Total direct expenditure ...	Rs. 31,19,791	

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
1. Direction	81,483
2. Inspection	3,18,827
3. Scholarships	1,21,943
4. Buildings	1,83,866
5. Special grants for furniture and apparatus	1,52,837
6. Miscellaneous	3,85,545
Total ...	12,44,501

Total expenditure on public instruction ... Rs. 43,64,294

III. SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE.

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23
	Rs.	Rs.		
State funds	28,71,355	37,04,634	64.27	84.88
Local funds	10,04,725	45,116	23.18	1.03
Municipal funds	5,245	5,078	.11	.12
Fees	2,86,749	3,19,431	6.24	7.32
All other sources	2,79,168	2,90,033	6.20	6.65
Total ...	44,47,242	43,64,292	100.00	100.00

24. Of the total expenditure on education, Rs. 24,04,603 was spent on Government institutions; Rs. 9,28,010 on aided institutions; Rs. 2,97,196 on buildings and furniture; and Rs. 7,34,483 on items under indirect expenditure. The average cost of education per head of the population of the State was Re. 0-11-11 as against Re. 0-12-11 in the previous year. Calculated on direct expenditure, the average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 13-4-2 as against Rs. 14-4-2 in 1921-22. The average cost in aided schools was Rs. 9-0-4 against Rs. 7-7-6 in the previous year. The total expenditure on women's education during the year was Rs. 5,44,399, the contribution from State funds being Rs. 4,61,900, from local funds Rs. 283, from municipal funds Rs. 15, from fees Rs. 2,335 and from other sources Rs. 79,866. Education cess at the rate of half an anna in the rupee was levied in the Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan districts. The actual collections in these three districts amounted to Rs. 94,739, Rs. 57,160 and Rs. 44,616 respectively. A sum of Rs. 33,020 out of this fund was spent for educational purposes, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,63,495 at the end of the year.

iii. Encouragement to authors.

25. Among the books and journals patronised during the year out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 set apart for encouragement to authors may be mentioned the following:—

BOOKS.—*Comparative Economics* by Dr. Radhakumud Mukerji.
Munuscripts on Moral Education by Professor A. R. Wadia.
Mahabharata by Mr. K. Ramaswamiengar.

JOURNALS.—Mythic Society Journal.
 Social Service Quarterly.
 Saraswati.
 Light to the Blind.
 Mahilasakhi.
 Karnataka Granthamala.
 Karnataka Chandrike.
 Karnataka Nandini.

iv. Literature.

26. The number of books and periodicals registered rose from 218 in the previous year to 264 in 1922-23. Of these, 162 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 90 in English and other European languages, 4 in Indian classics and 8 in more languages than one. Arranged according to subject matter, 8 were books on religion, 6 on science, 5 on history, 10 on drama, 3 on biography and 1 on languages. Fiction was represented by 20 works, poetry by 20 and philosophy by 9, while 51 were of a miscellaneous nature.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

i. Muzrai.

1. The office of the Muzrai Superintendent and *ex-officio* Secretary to Government was abolished and the appointment of a Muzrai Commissioner with full powers of control in muzrai matters was sanctioned during the year and the powers to be exercised by the Government, the Muzrai Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners in muzrai matters were also clearly defined. The District muzrai officers were empowered to sanction estimates for repairs up to a limit of Rs. 500. Supplementary rules were passed during the year regarding the lease of *inam* lands endowed to muzrai institutions and the extension of the period of lease in respect of garden lands to 20 years. The presentation of *thirtha* and *prasada* from the Sri Subrahmanyaswami temple in the South Canara district to HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA on the occasion of his birthday was arranged for with effect from the current year. Definite instructions were issued by Government for the annual inspection of the jewels presented to the Sri Krishnadevaru temple at Udipi. His HOLINESS THE SWAMIGALU of the Sri Sringeri *Matha* who was indisposed for some time has now completely recovered. General.
2. There were, as in the previous two years, 151 major and 928 minor institutions under the management of Government. Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,09,503 were sanctioned during the year on account of repairs, a sum of Rs. 5,000 being contributed from State funds and the balance from the amounts at the credit of temples. The entire Maramat establishment having been absorbed in the Public Works department, the execution of muzrai works, including unfinished ones, was transferred to the latter agency with definite instructions for the preparation and scrutiny of estimates in future. The *inam* lands endowed to Sri Ranganatha Devaru at Goravarahatti in the Honnali taluk were ordered to be resumed to Government as the institution ceased to exist. As a result of the gross mismanagement of the *chattram* at Mayasandra in the Turuvekere sub-taluk, the *inam* lands endowed to it were unconditionally resumed to Government. The lands belonging to three temples in the Mysore district were taken possession of by the Government and the right of cultivating them was sold by public auction. Cash endowments of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,000 and lands costing Rs. 6,000 were made over to Government during the year by four charitably disposed gentlemen in Seringapatam, Channapatna, Hole-Narsipur and Bangalore besides numerous smaller offerings by others for the performance of stipulated *sevas* in temples. *Jatras* and cattle-shows were held in connection with all the important institutions during the year and the proceeds which were much in excess of previous years were credited to the funds of the respective institutions. The estates of four *mathas* continued to be under Government management and two new *mathas* came under the control of Government during the year while the management of the Sri Sosale Vyasarayawami *matha* which was under Government control since 1903-04 was restored to the Swamigalu in pursuance of his wishes. The original investment of Rs. 1,65,000 contributed from the estates of the late PRINCE GULAM MAHOMED, K.C.S.I., for the offering of prayers and alms-giving during the *urus* of the late TIPPU SULTAN and HYDER ALI at the Gumbuz at Seringapatam has now grown to Rs. 1,77,000 and 158 persons received charity out of the interest realised from the fund during the year. Services in the Gumbuz and other minor musjids attached thereto were conducted satisfactorily with the annual cash grant of Rs. 12,810-13-0 supplemented by the annual donation of Rs. 500 from the estate of the late PRINCE GULAM MAHOMED. The extensive gardens attached to the Gumbuz were handed over to the Gardens department for management. Grants-in-aid of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,041 were continued during the year to the Friend-in-Need Society and the Girdlestone Home for incurables in the Civil and Military Station, the Srinivasa Mandiram, the Hindu Abalarama and the Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha at Bangalore, the Anathalaya at Mysore and the Ubhayavedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote. Muzrai institutions.

Sanskrit and
Ayurvedic
Colleges.

3. The Sanskrit College at Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to be under the control of the Muzrai department. The committee for the management of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College was re-constituted during the year with additional members. Four students from this college were sent up for the examinations conducted by the Board of Sanskrit studies, 2 for the Intermediate Vidwat and 2 for the Entrance examination and all of them were successful. During the year under report, the committee for the management of the Ayurvedic College was re-constituted by the addition of a member and the college was shifted from the building in the Devaraja market to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute where better accommodation was available. A herb garden with an adequate establishment was added on to the college to facilitate practical training and preparation of medicines. Six students appeared for the final and intermediate Vidwat examinations and 2 passed in the former and 3 in the latter. Of the two scholarship-holders sent for study in the medical school at Bangalore, one passed the final examination and secured employment as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the medical department. The *Agama* classes opened in His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and the *Patasala* opened in connection with the Sri Rameswaraswami temple at Keladi in the Sagar taluk worked satisfactorily. Two *chattrams* were closed during the year and proposals for the re-construction of the *chattram* at Sira were sanctioned.

ii. Amrut Mahal.

4. The condition of the cattle was on the whole fairly satisfactory, except in the case of a few herds in the Kadur, Holalkere and Challakere taluks and all the herds in the Tumkur range. Prompt steps were taken to check the spread of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease amongst the herds in the Tumkur and Holalkere ranges and as a result of the measures adopted, deaths from epidemic diseases decreased from 122 in the previous year to 95 during the year under report. The stock on hand at the beginning of the year was 9,008 head of cattle. There were 1,107 births during the year of which 540 were male and 567 female. Eight *gosus* or private cattle were received from the *servegars* in lieu of missing and unaccounted animals, bringing the total number of animals to 1,115. The birth-rate calculated on the number of cows of calf-bearing age was 28.5 against 29.76 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 763 of which 549 were deaths that occurred during the year under report while the remaining 214 related to deaths of previous years about which correspondence was going on. The death-rate was 5.9 against 10.9 in 1921-22, the substantial decrease in the death rate being due to the strict scrutiny adopted in the case of deaths returned under wild beasts, injuries and other unaccounted causes. In all, 625 animals were sold for Rs. 39,715 against 411 for Rs. 34,833 in 1921-22, the average price of a head of cattle realised being Rs. 63.9 and that of a standard bull Rs. 125.5. The total demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 66,239 against Rs. 59,945 and the receipts to Rs. 55,087 against Rs. 51,398. The total expenditure on the department was Rs. 33,258 against Rs. 41,547 in the previous year. Good Amrut Mahal *kaval* lands fit for cultivation to the extent of 20,331 acres were surrendered to the Revenue department during the year for being thrown open for cultivation.

iii. Archæology.

5. The department of Archæology was placed under the administrative control of the University during the year and the office was shifted to Mysore and located in the Jubilee Hall in September 1922. The Architectural Assistant toured in the Kolar, Hassan, Kadur and Tumkur districts. The Belavadi temple in the Chikmagalur taluk was explored in detail. Twenty-three fresh monuments were recommended by the Deputy Commissioners of districts for inclusion in the standard list and four monuments were classified during the year.

6. While the total number of manuscripts acquired by the staff amounted to 53, the number of fresh epigraphical records acquired came to 130. Among the inscriptions newly acquired, the earliest is that on a *viragal* (memorial stone) at

Gaddemane in Shimoga district which records the death of a commander named Pettani Satyanka in fighting with hunters led by Mahendra opposing Siladitya's claim to sovereignty over Shimoga and this has been assigned to the middle of the 7th century A.D.

7. An attempt was made during the year to put together all traditional, astronomical and synchronistic evidences on the controversial question of the chronology of the Brihadbanas, the Kadambas and the Gangas.

8. About one hundred silver and copper coins were examined by the department during the year. Of the silver coins, a few bear the name of AKBAR and some of SHAH ALUM and a coin of Nepal bears the name of SRI RAJENDRA VIKRAMA SAHADEVYA on the obverse and Bhavani and Sri Gorakanatha on the reverse. The revised edition of Sravana Belgola Volume, selected for completion by PRAKTANAVIMARSA VICHAKSHANA RAO BAHADUR MR. R. NARASIMHACHAR, M.A., at the time of retirement, was completed and published. The translation of the Inscriptions of the Supplement to the Mysore Volumes III and IV of the *Epigraphia Carnatica* was completed and the text of the inscription of the Supplement to the Tumkur Volume was printed. Fifty-one prints and thirty publications of the department were sold to the public. The new items of discovery made by the department during the year were:—

- (1) The exact date of the erection of the statue of Gomatha in Sravana Belgola, A.D. 1028.
- (2) The dates of birth, accession and death of Kalki, A.D. 403, 432 and 472 respectively.
- (3) The initial date of the chronology of the Guptas, A.D. 200—201.
- (4) The extension of Harsha Vardhana Siladitya's rule to Mysore about A.D. 640.

iv. Government Press.

9. MR. D. B. RAMACHANDRA MUDALIAR held charge of the office throughout the year and inspected 109 offices in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the mofussil and brought over to Bangalore a large stock of forms and registers lying unused in the several offices. They are being re-issued on indents for future use. Other measures of economy adopted during the year included the conversion of the *Civil List* and the *Blue Book Journal* into half-yearly and quarterly publications respectively; the discontinuance of the printing of Diaries; the reduction in the number of Art Calendars printed; discontinuance of the printing of the fortnightly food grains statement and the rail-borne trade statement in the *Gazette* and the restriction in the printing of Gradation Lists and History of Services of Gazetted Officers and Amildars once in 3 years instead of annually. One noteworthy improvement effected during the year was the arrangement made for casting improved Kannada type from new matrices of 24-and 36-points specially got made at a cost of Rs. 6,900 from the Thompson Type Machine Company of Chicago and making the same available for sale to the public at reasonable rates with a view to popularise its use. The Hindustani, Persian and Arabic question papers of the Lower Secondary and other examinations, which were hitherto being lithographed, were printed for the first time in the Central Press.

10. There were 391 paid employees in the Central Press against 390 in the previous year. Of these, 133 were on the fixed scale and the remaining 258 on piece-work wages system. All those employees who had gone on strike in the previous year and who had been suspended or dismissed were taken back to duty. Notwithstanding this, the total number of hands on the piece-work establishment remained almost the same as in previous years as the new men who had joined the Press during the strike left service as the strikers began to come in. The strength of the staff in the Branch Press including volunteers was 94 of whom 56 were on the permanent roll and five hands were employed on piece-work on a permanent basis.

11. The total receipts, exclusive of departmental book adjustments but inclusive of Rs. 7,611 from the *Mysore Gazette* and Rs. 146 from the registration of books, fell from Rs. 54,424 to Rs. 43,787. The expenditure which amounted to Rs. 1,62,123 was less than in the previous year by Rs. 36,761, the reduction being due to economies in printing work and curtailment of the quantities of tendered articles. Plant to the value of Rs. 14,055 was added and about 8,526 lbs. of type valued at Rs. 4,466 were cast and taken to stock. The book value of the plant at the Central

General.

Establishment.

Income and expenditure.

and the Branch Presses at the end of the year stood at Rs. 3,33,560. The stock value of stores on the 1st July 1922 was Rs. 16,018. Receipts amounted to Rs. 13,041 and the consumption to Rs. 14,692 leaving a balance of stock of stores of the value of Rs. 14,367 on the 30th June 1923. The school conducted by the Education department for imparting elementary education to the younger employees of the Central Press continued throughout the year. There were 29 pupils studying in the school as against 33 in the previous year.

v. Stationery.

12. Including the balance brought forward from the previous year, the total value of stock handled during 1922-23 was Rs. 1,99,399. The value of supplies made to various Government departments amounted to Rs. 1,59,663 leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 39,736 on the 30th June 1923. During the year, purchases were made from English and Indian mills and local firms. There was a net increase of 10 in the number of offices supplied with stationery from the Government Stationery Depot. In pursuance of an order of Government dated the 8th August 1922, the Superintendent of Stationery inspected 109 Government offices, and, as a result of the inspection, a stock of registers, forms, etc., estimated at Rs. 1,21,000 was reported to have been found in excess of the requirements of those offices and made available for re-issue.

vi. Meteorology.

13. There were, as usual, four observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter, one of the first class at Bangalore and the remaining three of the third class at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. Of these, the observatory at Bangalore is equipped with self-recording instruments. Observations at 8 hours, 10 hours and 16 hours intended for the Government of India were taken regularly at this observatory and 8 hours observations were daily telegraphed to Simla, Bombay and Madras for the preparation of daily weather reports issued from these places. The register of 8 hours observations with the copies of daily weather telegrams was sent on the first of each month to the Meteorological office, Simla and the register of 10 and 16 hours observations was forwarded to Calcutta. As desired by the Simla Meteorological office, special storm observations were taken on the 26th October and the 5th, 22nd, 23rd and 30th November 1922 at Bangalore at 20 hours and telegraphed immediately. Also storm observations were taken at Chitaldrug on the 23rd November 1922 and telegraphed to Simla.

14. Readings were taken at 8 hours every morning at the observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug and telegraphed to Simla and Madras for incorporation in the daily weather reports published by the Government of India. The observations recorded in the three observatories were tabulated in the Bangalore observatory for publication.

15. New anemometers were obtained from Calcutta and fixed up at Hassan and Chitaldrug in place of the old ones. Pilot balloons were flown and followed with a theodolite for finding the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere whenever the skies were clear or nearly so and cloud observations with the Nephoscope were also taken. The results of the former were despatched to Agra once a week and those of the latter once a month. The Meteorological Reporter inspected all the observatories and the office under him. One hundred books and periodicals were added to the Library during the year. A sum of Rs. 13,199 was spent on the department as against Rs. 20,678 in the previous year.

16. The number of rain-gauge stations at the end of the year was 226 and their inspection was satisfactory. Printed copies of the *Report on Meteorology and Rainfall Registration* and the *Kannada Nakshatra Rainfall Tables* were distributed. Meteorological information continued to be made available to the public by the publication of monthly statements in the *Mysore Gazette*.

vii. Horticulture and Public Gardens.

17. The year was on the whole favourable from a horticultural point of view. The rainfall was 35.15 inches which is 1.94 inches less than in the previous year. The Lal-Bagh and the other gardens under the department at Bangalore and Mysore were kept in good order and some improvements were also effected. Seeds of camphor obtained from the Director of Agriculture, Japan, were sown and found to germinate well. Experiments in extracting starch from tapioca were conducted. Work in the acclimatisation of improved Australian grape vines made good progress and the breeding of indigenous fruits and further importation of exotics were pushed on. In addition to plants, seeds, etc., of the aggregate value of Rs. 76 that were issued to charitable and public institutions, 10,118 plants, 268 pounds and 1,306 packets of seeds and 2,566 cuttings were sold during the year. The sale proceeds of the Seed Depot amounted to Rs. 5,317 as against Rs. 8,716 during the previous year. About 10,000 plants in 175 gardens in 54 places in the Bangalore district were sprayed against fungi and insect attacks and all out-going and incoming plants were fumigated against plant diseases. A gardener in a village near Blackpally was advised by the department to completely destroy all the infected apple plants in his garden and remove the healthy ones to a distance. This timely advice averted what would otherwise have been a complete destruction of the apple industry as the village is the chief centre for the growth and export of apples. The Mysore Horticultural Society successfully ran the summer and winter shows, besides inspecting 29 private gardens. The Superintendent was appointed Consulting Architect during the year and 109 designs were dealt with by him. The number of gardens attached to the Mysore Section having increased, a Curator was put in charge of it. The total outlay on the department including the hill stations, was Rs. 1,25,148 and the income Rs. 18,817. The Assistant Superintendent was on deputation to Europe during the year.

viii. Hill Stations.

18. Owing to the abolition of the post of Curator, Hill Stations, and the transfer of the Hill Assistant to Mysore, the hill stations remained under the direct charge of the Superintendent, Government Gardens. Out of a total of 589 visitors to the Nandi Hills, 361 were Indians and 228 Europeans. The number of visitors from outside the State was 105. Convenience and comfort were amply provided for to the visitors by the timely opening, during the season, of the European and Indian hotels, the provision depot, the police out-post, the dispensary and the fuel depot. The income fell from Rs. 2,882 in 1921-22 to Rs. 2,819 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,662 as against Rs. 14,377 in the preceding year.

ix. Government Museum.

19. This institution is growing in popularity, judging from the number of visitors during the year which was 441,962 as against 400,351 in the previous year. Seventeen exhibits were added to the collection during 1922-23. Two hundred and eleven persons visited the Museum Library. The Government grant for the upkeep of the Museum was Rs. 3,900 and the expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 3,525.

x. Printing Presses and Periodicals.

20. Including the two Government Printing Presses, there were during the year 88 printing presses as against 73 at the close of 1921-22. Of these, 37 were in the Bangalore district, 25 in the Mysore district, 9 in the Kolar district, 4 in the Kadur district and 7 in the Shimoga and 2 each in the Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts.

21. Excluding the *Mysore Gazette* issued by Government and the *Police Gazette* issued by the Police department, there were 19 newspapers and 57 periodicals in circulation at the beginning of the calendar year 1922 and 2 newspapers and 3 periodicals stopped publication and 1 newspaper and 5 periodicals were newly

Newspapers and
periodicals.
(Calendar year
1922.)

started. There were thus 18 newspapers and 54 periodicals in circulation during the year; of which, 25 were in English, 39 in Kannada, 1 in Urdu and 7 in more than one language. Of the 54 periodicals, 3 were comic journals, 6 dealt with scientific topics, 18 with education and literary matters, 15 with religion, 3 with philosophy and 9 with miscellaneous matters. Thirty-four of the periodicals were monthly and 20 quarterly publications.

xi. Libraries.

Libraries under
the Education
department.

22. The libraries under the control of the Education department were the education and office libraries (located in the office of the Inspector-General of Education), office libraries of inspecting officers, libraries of middle schools, high schools, collegiate high schools, training schools and the training college. The total number of volumes in the two libraries in the Inspector-General's office was 11,905. One hundred and eighty-three books were added to the Educational Library and the number of books lent out during the year was 447. A sum of Rs. 490 was set apart for the improvement of the office libraries of the inspecting officers. The sum of Rs. 5,730 which was allotted for making additions to all school libraries was fully utilised during the year.

Aided public
libraries.

At Bangalore.

23. The two aided public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore were each managed by committees of fifteen members, eight of whom were nominated by Government and the rest elected from among the subscribers. The total number of members of the Public Library, Bangalore at the end of the year was 550 against 452 in the previous year. There were 10,774 volumes of which 2,325 were purchased during the year. The Sir K. Seshadri Iyer Memorial section was organised and thrown open to the public. One hundred and twenty newspapers and periodicals were subscribed for, of which 67 were Indian and 53 foreign. There was an increase in the total number of visitors to the library by over 500, this year's figure being 86,772. The number of books issued was 59,278 as against 43,557. The total income during the year amounted to Rs. 12,298 of which Government contributed Rs. 4,500, the city municipality Rs. 600 and the Civil and Military Station municipality Rs. 500 and the total expenditure was Rs. 10,762 leaving a net cash balance of Rs. 1,535. The receipts of the Seshadri Memorial section came to Rs. 22,751 while the expenditure amounted Rs. 14,144 leaving a balance of Rs. 8,607. The Public Library at Mysore had 153 members as against 218 in the previous year and the amount of subscription collected was Rs. 2,050 as against Rs. 2,909. Three hundred and twenty-two volumes were freshly added bringing the total number of volumes at the end of the year to 9,030. Of the 114 newspapers and periodicals subscribed for, 41 were foreign, 25 local and the rest Indian. The number of books issued from and persons visiting the library rose from 30,871 and 84,290 in the year 1921-22 to 41,931 and 85,321 respectively. Inclusive of the Government grant of Rs. 3,500, the income during the year was Rs. 7,525 and the expenditure came to Rs. 7,278. There were 49 district, taluk and town libraries in the State, of which 17 stocked purely Kannada books and the remaining 32 stocked both Kannada and English books.

At Mysore.

At other places.

The Central
Book Depot at
Bangalore.

24. The value of stock at the Central Book Depot on the 30th June 1922, comprising educational and official publications was Rs. 2,90,820. A stock valued at Rs. 1,22,905 was added during the year and the total net sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 67,293. The value of books supplied free of cost to educational institutions and to officers of the several departments was Rs. 20,077. In addition to the supply of books, the Depot undertakes the supply of furniture and appliances purchased by the department and stocked in the Depot for distribution.

xii. Census.

25. Post-census operations were continued during the year and Parts I, III and V of the Census Report, *viz.*, Report volume, Administrative volume and Talukwar Tables respectively were compiled and issued. Statistics relating to industrial establishments were also issued. Matter for Part V of the Report, Village Tables, was got ready and a portion of it was also sent to the Press.

K. V. ANANTHARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

11TH DECEMBER 1923.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State during the year 1922-23.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Rajamantra Dhurina Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., C.S.J., C.I.E.	Dewan ...	6th March 1922	...	Was appointed Dewan substantively from the 1st May 1922.
2. Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.	First Member of Council.	Do	...	Was confirmed as First Member of Council from the 1st May 1922.
3. Mushir-ul-Mulk Mr. Mir Hamza Husein, B.A., B.L.	Second Member of Council.	Do	...	Was confirmed as Second Member of Council from the 1st May 1922.
4. Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt. ...	Chief Judge ...	20th July 1914.	19th July 1922	Was on privilege leave on full pay for 11 days from the 9th to the 19th July 1922 and retired from service from the 20th July 1922.
5. Rajadharmanpravina Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court ... Chief Judge ...	5th December 1909. 20th July 1922	19th July 1922	.....
6. Mr. R. B. Plumer, Bar-at-Law. ...	Judge, Chief Court ...	23rd October 1918.	...	Was on privilege leave on full pay for 1 month and 21 days combined with furlough on full average salary for 2 months and 19 days from the 4th June 1923.
7. Mr. B. Subbanna, B.A., B.L. ...	Judge, Chief Court ...	20th July 1922	...	Was confirmed from the 12th June 1923.
Mr. K. Ramaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.L.	Officiating Judge, Chief Court.	4th June 1923	...	Vice No. 6 on leave.

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಾಲಯ
(ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭಂಡಾರ)
ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Accession No.....
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date.....

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1922-23.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	*Date of introduction	Remarks
1	I of 1922—A Regulation to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1865.	Yes	17th October 1922	
2	II of 1922—A Regulation further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.	Yes	do	
3	III of 1922—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.	No	do	
4	IV of 1922—A Regulation further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, VII of 1917.	Yes	do	
5	V of 1922—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.	No	26th December 1922.	
6	VI of 1922—The Identification of Prisoners Regulation.	Yes	do	
7	VII of 1922—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.	Yes	do	
8	VIII of 1922—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900.	Yes	do	
9	I of 1923—The Mysore Petroleum Regulation.	Yes	8th January 1923	
10	II of 1923—A Regulation to extend the period of the present members of the Mysore Legislative Council.	No	2nd February 1923	Passed as an emergency Regulation under Sec. 15 of the Legislative Council Regulation.
11	III of 1923—A Regulation further to amend the Excise Regulation, V of 1901.	Yes	30th April 1923	
12	IV of 1923—A Regulation further to amend the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.	Yes	27th April 1923	
13	V of 1923—The Mysore Income-Tax Regulation.	Yes	30th June 1923	

*The date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1922-23.

Arms of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of the previous year	Recruited during the year	Casualties			At the end of the year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of officers and men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	397	384	19	2	1	6	394	1	...	...	16	62	316	Rs. 2,06,055	Carbines, Sword and Lance. Bored out M. H. Rifles and old pattern M. L. Muskets. Rifles, M.L.E. Sword and Lance.	
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry ...	1,512	1,676	220	12	56	138	1,690	3	...	...	47	367	1,276	3,66,984		
Mysore Lancers ...	516	483	8	...	1	16	474	1	...	...	25	73	376	3,87,123		
Mysore Transport Corps ...	245	262	3	1	3	22	239	1	...	...	8	29	309	1,96,748		
Total ...	2,970	2,865	250	15	61	182	2,797	6	...	...	96	531	2,170	11,56,910		

(*)

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1922-23.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police ...	1	Rs. 1,400.									
District Superintendents of Police ...	11	Rs. 250 to 800.									
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	6	Rs. 200.									
Inspectors of Police ...	116 (includes 4 Probationary Inspectors).	Rs. 68 to 150. Probationary Inspectors: Rs. 46 & 56.									
Sub-Inspectors of Police ...	151 (includes 10 Probationary Sub-Inspectors & 3 Subedars).	Rs. 46 to 56. Probationary Sub-Inspectors: Rs. 31 Subedars: Rs. 31 to 36.									
Jamadars or Head Constables ...	84	Rs. 26 to 31.									
Daffedars or Sergeants ...	530 (includes 5 Havildars, 3 Naiks & 3 Drill Instructors).	Rs. 21 to 44.									
Constables ...	5,293	Rs. 12 to 16 for the ordinary Police & Rs. 12 to 17 for the Provincial Special Reserve Police									
			Rs. 14,97,312 6-10	4 officers & 146 men (includes 5 men removed from the force)	197 officers and 2,684 men	24 men & 1 officer	3	290 men (one man was awarded the Maharaja's medal)	353 officers and 9,367 men	128	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1922-23.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore	12,055	10,907	*6,540	6,653	7,307	6,131	4,092	3,535	3,215	2,899	62.4	53.15	56.0	55	

* Includes 730 persons who appeared before Magistrates under orders.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1922-23.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,88,483 11 4	Rs. 2,25,890 12 7	Rs. 1,09,990 0 3	Rs. 82,781 13 1	38.1	36.64	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sections of the Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
<i>Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>						
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	2	4	10
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	2	2	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	3	2	5	3
7	212 to 216, 216 A	Harbouring an offender	2	...	2	1
8	224, 222, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	35	40	75	61
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	105	80	185	80
10	110, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	1	2	...
Total			148	127	275	156
<i>Class II—Serious offences against the person.</i>						
11	302, 303, 306...	Murder	57	56	113	72
12	307	Attempts at murder	8	7	15	12
13	301, 308	Culpable homicide	13	26	39	26
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	3	7	10	8
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	1	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	14	20	34	19
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	7	21	28	33
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	65	62	127	119
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	5	4	9	8
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt	159	202	361	210
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	41	36	77	44
22	316 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	5	10	15	4
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	93	130	220	178
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	11	14	25	21
Total			482	595	1,077	754

VII.

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1922-23.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
41	31	23	1	16	...	1	4	1	23	17	...
80	636 +43	177	...	23	...	40	108	...	177	444	...
1	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
132	672 +43*	212	1	51	...	45	114	1	212	465	...
60	105 +4	29	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	58	...
9	6	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	9	...
23	40	15	1	12	...	...	...	...	13	16	...
5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	10	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	4	...
19	16 +2	8	4	1	...	...	3	...	8	6	...
75	122 +16	33	...	11	...	11	11	...	33	69	...
5	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
236	305 +16	52	1	13	2	8	28	...	52	250	...
42	57	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	59	...
6	27	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	11	...
121	180 +11	83	10	16	3	6	48	...	83	91	...
15	19	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	12	...
633	904 +48	251	16	88	5	25	95	...	229	606	...

* See remarks on page ix.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No	Law	Offence	Term of			
			Number of persons died during or before trial	Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
<i>Sections of the Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
<i>Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>						
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	2
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 222, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	1	4	6
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	...	8	12
10	110, 170, 171...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...
Total			1	1	12	20
<i>Class II—Serious offences against the person.</i>						
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	...	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	1	...	2
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	1	...
17	305, 306, 309...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	5	...	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	4	9	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt	...	15	4	3
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	...	...	2
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1	8	19	3
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...	...
Total			1	33	33	11

VII—*contd.*

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1922-23.

imprisonment									Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	1 A Struck off.
29	..	4	16	..	..	..	..	747	23 withdrawn.
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
38	2	5	16	3	..	..	..	760	1 A Struck off, 23 withdrawn +43 in col 9 on page vii includes persons who appeared before magistrates under orders.
..	..	2	2	2	3	13	7	105	3 withdrawn.
2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	18	..
..	6	1	2	..	..	2	..	17	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	107	15 compounded.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	51 compounded.
7	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	30	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	1 compounded.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1 compounded.
25	10	8	6	4	4	15	7	596	3 withdrawn, 68 compounded +48 in Col. 3 on page vi includes persons who appeared before magistrates under orders.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Brought forward	630	722	1,352	910
		<i>Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.</i>				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	37	22	59	25
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	92	50	142	68
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	80	67	147	85
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	35	46	81	56
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,183	1,373	2,556	1,695
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. Total ...	1,427	1,561	2,988	1,931
		<i>Class IV—Minor offences against the person.</i>				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	109	107	216	129
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	14	10	24	7
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	123	117	240	136
		<i>Class V—Minor offences against property.</i>				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ordinary	271 1,406	357 2,155	628 3,561	434 2,473
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	166	177	343	239
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	13	18	31	37
37	419, 420	Cheating	60	48	108	47
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	172	212	384	263
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ..	12	16	28	18
		Total ...	2,100	2,983	5,083	3,511
		<i>Class VI—Other offences not specified above.</i>				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	6	8	14	13
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	15	33	48	25
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. Total ...	196 217	966 1,027	1,162 1,244	1,032 1,070
		Grand Total ...	4,497	6,410	10,907	7,558

VII—*contd.*

disposal of and Persons awaiting trial during the year 1922-23.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
765	1,576+71	463	17	139	5	70	209	1	141	1,071	...
28	34+14	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	33	45	...
74	54	36	...	31	...	1	4	...	36	35	...
75	57	8	...	1	...	2	2	...	8	28	...
48	56	10	..	3	...	...	7	...	10	31	...
1,473	827+15	454	7	325	5	85	12	19	453	383	...
3	18	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
1,691	1,046+29	556	7	411	5	88	25	19	555	422	...
129	165+6	36	1	3	3	3	26	...	36	121	...
19	8	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	173+6	40	1	3	3	3	30	...	40	137	...
392	313+8	212	3	136	6	27	36	...	208	176	...
2,363	1,716+47	1,066	40	601	44	141	186	38	1,050	654	...
223	104+2	75	2	26	2	37	8	...	75	50	...
22	27	11	...	3	...	2	6	...	11	17	...
64	45	26	...	20	2	3	1	...	26	28	...
243	302+15	61	...	21	...	9	30	1	61	212	...
18	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	9	...
3,325	2,542+124	1,455	45	811	54	219	267	39	1,435	1,146	...
6	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
39	29	25	2	...	4	2	17	...	25	5	...
1,037	545+332	995	3	106	4	1	878	3	995	116	...
1,082	583+532	1,021	5	106	8	3	896	3	1,021	123	..
7,011	*6,650	3,535	75	1,470	75	383	1,427	62	3,492	2,899	...

*Includes persons who appeared before magistrates under orders.

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VII—*concl'd.*

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1922-23.

imprisonment									Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
63	12	13	22	7	4	15	7	1,356	
7	1	12	11	1	..	..	..	50	
17	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	39	
..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	50	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	
110	71	34	19	2	..	..	..	212	2 escaped, 6 withdrawn; 1 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
139	78	52	31	3	..	..	..	383	2 escaped, 6 withdrawn; 1 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	49 compounded,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1 compounded,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	50 compounded,
41	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	152	1 withdrawn, 4 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
156	38	32	5	..	..	..	..	573	2 escaped, 1 withdrawn; 1 transferred to the British Police. 16 released on proba- tion of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
25	3	5	..	2	..	..	..	37	1 withdrawn.
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1 A struck off.
6	3	6	..	2	..	..	..	24	
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	91 compounded, 1 withdrawn
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3 transferred to the British Police.
230	57	49	5	4	..	..	..	978	1 A struck off, 2 escaped, 7 withdrawn, 91 compound- ed and 4 transferred to Brit- ish Police. 20 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1 withdrawn.
10	53	14	2	..	..	..	..	75	3 A struck off, 8 withdrawn.
10	53	14	2	..	..	..	..	87	3 A struck off, 9 withdrawn.
112	200	128	60	11	4	15	7	2,907	5 A struck off, 48 withdrawn 209 compounded, 4 escaped, 4 transferred to British Police and 21 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by the various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1922-23.

Name of court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons whose cases were disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
				Arrested by the police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions judges' courts.	170	134	68	243	5	...	...	...	453	316	...	139	119	1 ^a	3	54	^a Referred to the Chief Court under Section 307 Cr. P. Code by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Bangalore.
District magistrates' courts.	10	19	...	14	3	2	...	...	11	19	2	...	12	1	..	3	¹ under Section 562, Cr. P. Code.
Other magistrates' courts.	21,414	19,447	9,569 ^b	5,482	1,524	23,617	...	...	44,696	40,192	9,973	14,102	7,745	286	136	7,905	²¹ under Section 562, Cr. P. Code. ²⁴ under C. L. 144, dated 9th December 1899.
Total ...	21,594	19,600	9,637	5,739	1,532	23,619	...	...	45,160	40,527	9,975	14,241	7,876	288	139	7,962 ^c	^b excluding 120 persons whose cases were transferred to other courts on the abolition of the Chintamani Sub-Division (Kolar District). ²² under Section 562, Cr. P. Code. ²⁴ under C. L. 144, dated 9th December 1899.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the criminal courts in the Mysore State during the year 1922-23.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	2	2	76	52	30	11	44	17	...	...	...	...	3	1	14	6	
Courts of session	11	10	168	110	81	44	59	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	33	
Courts of district and other magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	69	36	370	193	168	80	285	153	27	10	...	...	38	15	159	70	
Total	82	48	614	355	279	135	988	202	27	10	...	...	41	16	271	109	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1922-23.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year							
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits <i>vs</i> landed property	Suits <i>vs</i> money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	<i>Ex parte</i>	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days																												
Munsiffs' courts ...	16 079	17,028 ^(a)	31,308	31,478	1,229	1,291	48,616	49,797	31,577	34,563	17,039	15,234	51,10,362	15 5	1,435	29,032	1,011	19,268	9,487	1,429	758	...	536	19,653	5,917	586	8,407	49,30,169	3 2	185.7
Subordinate judges' courts ...	2,900	2,401 ^(b)	4,714	4,809	171	207	7,185	7,417	4,778	5,082	2,407	2,385	16,27,968	7 4	34	4,754	21	2,497	2,111	2	186	70	3	2,821	831	186	1,244	13,53,872	11 2	182.4
District judges' courts	137	151 ^(c)	79	84	6	2	222	237	70	89	152	148	10,59,575	15 8	15	29	40	...	6	2	9	53	14	4	12	3	70	14,77,127	0 2	670.4
Total ...	18,516	19,689 ^(d)	36,101	36,371	1,406	1,500	56,023	57,451	36,425	39,684	19,598	17,767	77,97,927	6 5	1,484	33,815	1,072	21,705	11,604	1,433	953	123	553	22,478	6,760	725	9,721	77,61,168	14 6	186.5

(a) Excludes 11 suits transferred.
(b) Excludes 6 suits transferred,

(c) Excludes 1 suit transferred.
(d) Excludes 18 suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORKS.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1922-23.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Applications brought to register						Total	Disposed of						Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.									
	Past year	Present year	Rs.			a.	p.	Past year		Present year	Rs.			a.	p.	Past year	Present year	Rs.			a.	p.	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months			
Munsifs' courts..	17,655	17,976	79,68,036	1	11	34,511	36,800	53,73,904	6	11	52,166	54,776	1,33,41,940	8	10	34,190	34,962	53,03,816	9	0	17,976	19,814	80,38,093	15	10	12,628	4,651	2,535
Sub-judges' courts..	1,791	2,134	7,04,530	8	7	4,198	5,013	11,07,908	1	0	5,989	7,147	18,12,438	12	7	3,855	4,177	10,44,012	1	10	2,134	2,670	7,68,426	7	9	1,019	1,186	465
District judges' courts..	54	52	6,20,212	10	7	67	99	1,96,630	1	11	121	151	11,16,342	12	6	69	93	1,00,336	0	1	52	58	7,16,506	12	5	81	12	15
Total	19,500	20,162	92,92,779	5	1	88,776	41,912	69,78,112	12	10	58,276	62,074	1,62,71,222	1	11	88,114	39,532	67,48,194	13	11	20,162	22,542	95,23,027	4	0	13,678	5,840	3,015

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORKS.—Number and results of appeals in Civil courts in the Mysore State during the year 1922-23.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		Decisions confirmed	Decisions reversed	Decisions amended	Cases re-manded for trial	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of	Average duration		Remarks								
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year																
																		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year						
Chief Court of Mysore—											Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			Days	Days								
Appeals from original decrees ...	360	305	284	409	644	711	239	247	405	467	2,74,843	8	5	5,33,200	11	8	134	163	10	27	23	22	14	28	21	558-57	498-0	
Do appellate decrees ...	183	167	131	127	314	294	147	170	161	124	35,644	7	8	30,379	8	11	99	124	24	26	7	11	5	3	12	466-12	131-5	
Do original orders ...	26	21	53	58	79	79	58	59	21	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	36	13	13	...	1	7	7	1	174-20	131-5	
Do appellate orders ...	...	1	3	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	569	491	471	591	1,040	1,088	446	477	594	611	3,10,488	0	1	6,23,580	4	7	269	329	77	67	30	34	26	24	29	470-62	428-2	
District judges' courts—																												
Appeals from decrees ...	400	413	418	697	818	1,140	368	489	450	651	1,03,322	10	9	1,67,235	13	11	290	319	52	70	37	43	31	36	38	283-00	322-0	
Do orders ...	48	54	88	117	196	171	82	96	54	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	60	19	16	7	...	8	12	10	6	184-18	235-5
Subordinate judges' courts—																												
Appeals from decrees ...	201	248	212	135	413	383	158	146	255	237	69,565	1	3	33,907	12	11	60	87	12	35	9	13	14	6	13	5	360-85	488-8
Do orders ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440-00	...
Grand Total	1,219	1,239	1,189	1,543	2,408	2,762	1,055	1,308	1,353	1,574	4,85,375	15	1	6,24,513	15	5	612	769	191	198	89	90	74	78	95	636-16	377-2	

2 Excluding 100 transferred.

† Excluding 84 transferred.

‡ Excluding 7 appeals transferred.

§ Excluding 7 appeals transferred.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1922.

Prison Statistics for the year ending 31st March 1922.											
Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners						Number of prisoners remain- ing at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of detention of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from previous year	Admitted during the year	Total		Daily average					
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail, Ban- galore. 1 District Jail at Mysore. 78 Lock-ups	1,410	7,589	9,970	8,999	1,372'35	1,208'52	1,195	Rs. 1,60,653	Days 23	4'26 per mille of average number.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1922-23.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1922-23		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks	
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous											
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Mysore	1,93,414	149,390	61,829	65,821	59,108	64,449	903	926	1,106	1,153	10,468	11,041	1,33,163	1,43,030	Rs. 4,24,77,690	Rs. 4,51,77,163	11	5	202	252	473	472*

* (Revised figures.)

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1922-23.

Description	Past year (revised figures)			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages ...	65,736	1,96,46,172 7 6	1,29,892 12 0	61,250	1,81,50,276 9 0	1,05,307 0 0	
Sales ...	64,344	1,94,73,506 5 11	1,30,709 8 0	59,479	1 83,04,314 13 9	1,26,656 10 0	
Wills ...	925	.....	3,513 12 0	903	3,65,354 4 2	5,056 4 0	
Money bonds ...	968	3,04,697 15 5	879 2 0	918	2 26,858 8 4	1,383 4 0	
Miscellaneous ...	11,057	57,52,806 13 7	54,246 8 2	10,613	54,30,886 8 4	76,300 12 2	
Total ...	1,43,030	4,51,77,183 10 5	3,19,241 10 2	1,33,163	4,24,77,690 11 7	3,14,703 14 2	
Total expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,50,433 2 3	.....	.....	1,50,741 0 0	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	1,68,808 7 11	.....	.....	1,63,962 14 2	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State
during the year 1922-23.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1922 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1922-23	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1923 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1921-22	Present year 1922-23		Past year 1921-22	Present year 1922-23		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,03,664	11,95,879	8,92,093	9,35,758	10,36,551	8,95,439	40,318	
1. Yelahanka	1,817	2,656	3,462	5,279	1,310	2,355	2,924	
2. Hoskote	2,312	4,453	5,406	7,718	3,887	5,584	2,134	
3. Sulibele	2,677	1,467	1,488	3,965	690	1,209	2,756	
4. Doddballapur	4,909	6,901	5,175	10,084	6,277	6,025	4,059	
5. Nelamangala	3,623	4,846	5,537	9,160	4,713	4,839	4,321	
6. Tyamagondlu	5,494	4,711	4,605	10,099	5,304	3,381	6,718	
7. Kankanhalli	21	3,503	5,040	5,061	3,738	3,066	1,995	
8. Magadi	5,230	5,063	6,769	11,999	4,684	4,928	7,071	
9. Closepet	2,989	4,466	4,593	7,587	4,920	5,089	2,498	
10. Channapatna	7,170	15,229	15,626	22,796	15,083	17,448	5,348	
11. Anekal	4,008	5,233	7,383	11,391	4,955	5,327	6,064	
12. Sarjapur	3,735	2,797	2,275	6,010	2,596	2,256	3,754	
13. Devanhalli	6,065	6,031	6,449	12,514	4,842	4,839	7,675	
14. Vadigehalli	4,444	2,932	3,857	8,301	2,553	4,026	4,275	
Total	54,294	70,288	77,670	1,31,964	65,552	70,372	61,592	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	—1,065	27,006	26,152	25,087	27,670	19,732	5,355	
2. Bowringpet	5,836	17,229	17,681	23,067	20,285	23,505	—438	
3. Chintamani	15,371	22,116	33,005	48,376	35,217	30,685	17,691	
4. Chikballapur	34,232	18,531	17,787	52,019	15,861	24,355	27,664	
5. Mulbagal	5,311	5,648	5,111	10,422	4,030	5,055	5,367	
6. Sidlaghatta	3,288	6,587	6,547	9,835	6,068	6,485	3,350	
7. Malur	1,006	3,985	5,813	6,819	3,663	5,076	1,741	
8. Srinivaspur	1,780	3,316	2,739	4,519	2,433	3,388	1,131	
9. Goribidnur	5,429	3,262	3,296	8,725	2,615	4,158	4,567	
10. Bagepalli	1,152	1,014	1,343	2,495	869	991	1,504	
11. Gudibanda	935	1,914	1,527	2,462	2,028	1,845	617	
Total	72,825	1,10,008	1,21,001	1,93,826	1,20,739	1,25,277	68,549	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State
during the year 1922-23.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1922 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1922-23	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1923 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1921-22	Present year 1922-23		Past year 1921-22	Present year 1922-23		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	90,632	46,454	46,374	1,37,006	40,438	39,511	97,195	
2. Maddagiri ...	8,799	5,996	5,918	14,717	6,876	9,622	5,095	
3. Chiknayakan- halli ...	11,975	8,399	7,290	19,265	7,098	7,069	12,916	
4. Sira ...	15,280	8,382	7,773	23,053	5,785	5,691	17,632	
5. Gubbi ...	5,650	7,468	5,627	11,277	6,229	6,989	4,288	
6. Tiptur ...	87,683	22,820	21,762	1,09,445	20,758	20,958	88,487	
7. Kunigal ...	10,298	5,754	7,743	18,041	5,421	8,218	9,823	
8. Pavagada ...	680	1,726	2,982	3,662	2,183	2,123	1,539	
9. Koratagere ...	1,503	3,969	3,329	4,832	2,968	3,351	1,481	
10. Turuvekere...	3,419	4,676	4,420	7,839	2,597	2,743	5,096	
Total ...	2,35,919	1,15,644	1,13,218	3,49,137	1,00,353	1,06,275	2,42,862	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	34,907	3,94,728	3,42,759	3,77,666	3,62,924	3,41,986	35,680	
1. Hunsur ...	24,412	10,492	8,771	33,183	6,854	7,646	25,537	
2. Chamrajnagar	16,193	11,374	18,547	34,740	6,234	15,098	19,642	
3. Ramasamudra	2,056	2,349	1,688	3,744	1,695	1,996	1,748	
4. Yedatore ...	8,725	2,980	3,596	12,321	2,745	3,465	8,856	
5. Saligrama ...	5,006	3,203	3,800	8,806	2,308	3,100	5,706	
6. Heggaddevan- kote.	1,363	1,132	978	2,346	1,082	1,081	1,265	
7. Saragoor ...	1,387	1,670	1,734	3,121	1,035	1,845	1,276	
8. Gundlupet ...	4,857	5,758	7,491	12,348	12,503	6,910	5,438	
9. Nanjangud ...	18,997	18,767	20,307	39,304	18,180	24,278	15,026	
10. T. Narsipur...	10,207	4,596	2,622	12,829	2,941	3,493	9,336	
11. Bannur ...	8,958	3,270	3,054	12,012	2,166	2,905	9,107	
12. Talkad ...	1,462	2,074	1,644	3,106	2,123	1,931	1,175	
13. Mugur ...	1,231	1,276	1,621	2,852	1,432	1,692	1,160	
14. Periyapatna...	5,740	2,880	2,669	8,409	3,306	1,081	1,265	
15. Seringapatam	3,436	11,310	10,848	14,284	12,080	12,692	1,586	
16. French Rocks	7,993	5,077	4,975	12,968	6,062	10,353	2,615	
17. Melkote ...	2,135	2,242	2,459	4,594	2,329	2,545	2,049	
18. Nagamangala	4,139	2,692	2,364	6,508	2,357	2,224	4,284	
19. Krishnarajpete	1,562	2,641	2,819	4,381	2,737	2,014	2,367	
20. Mandya ...	333	2,455	2,413	2,746	3,049	5,264	182	
21. Maddur ...	2,407	2,680	1,996	4,403	2,308	2,422	1,981	
22. Malvalli ...	3,761	6,927	10,501	14,262	5,011	4,750	9,512	
Total ...	1,36,365	1,07,845	1,16,902	2,53,267	1,00,537	1,18,083	1,35,184	

Appendix XVI—contd.

Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State
during the year 1922-23.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1922 (Final)	Receipts during		Total in the current year 1922-23	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1923 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1921-22	Present year 1922-23		Past year 1921-22	Present year 1922-23		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan ...	2,754	31,738	32,516	35,270	52,526	33,080	2,190	
2. Hole-Narsipur ...	14,917	15,904	20,003	34,920	17,041	32,917	2,003	
3. Alur ...	31,333	17,760	8,486	39,819	17,768	9,355	30,464	
4. Saklespur ...	8,335	8,670	9,982	18,817	8,187	8,952	9,365	
5. Belur ...	1,901	4,892	5,757	7,658	4,412	5,673	1,985	
6. Arsikere ...	24,998	18,688	16,122	41,120	22,922	14,799	26,321	
7. Haranahalli ...	650	1,318	1,046	1,696	952	632	1,064	
8. Channarayapatna...	5,588	7,560	4,720	10,308	5,548	4,424	5,884	
9. Sravanabelagola ...	1,293	1,776	2,221	3,514	764	1,054	2,460	
10. Arkalgud ...	6,545	4,863	5,445	11,990	5,032	5,172	6,818	
Total ...	98,314	1,13,169	1,06,298	2,04,612	1,35,152	1,16,058	88,554	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga ...	5,184	73,664	82,615	87,799	73,146	65,289	22,510	
2. Bhadravati ...	5,824	5,395	5,650	11,474	2,853	2,757	8,717	
3. Channagiri ...	4,077	4,534	4,175	8,252	4,037	4,327	3,925	
4. Honnali ...	2,941	4,676	4,485	7,426	3,437	3,546	3,880	
5. Nyamti ...	5,519	4,991	4,362	9,881	3,391	3,452	6,429	
6. Shikarpur ...	7,026	7,855	7,705	14,734	9,974	7,051	7,683	
7. Shiralkoppa ...	905	2,442	2,896	3,799	2,499	2,302	1,497	
8. Sorab ...	1,903	2,296	3,226	5,129	1,960	4,138	991	
9. Sagar ...	7,030	11,323	11,577	18,607	11,173	13,135	5,472	
10. Kallurkatte ...	4,726	2,427	2,401	7,127	1,928	2,390	4,737	
11. Tirthahalli ...	14,007	8,960	9,323	23,330	9,270	9,032	14,298	
12. Kumsi ...	271	1,641	2,224	2,495	1,452	1,521	974	
Total ...	59,413	1,30,204	1,40,640	2,00,053	1,25,120	1,18,940	81,113	

Appendix XVI—concl'd.

**Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State
during the year 1922-23.**

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1922 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1922-23	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1923 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1921-22	Present year 1922-23		Past year 1921-22	Present year 1922-23		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur ...	18,728	43,008	80,144	98,872	42,149	71,975	26,397	
2. Tarikere ...	5,010	22,259	22,939	27,949	41,994	25,790	2,159	
3. Birur ...	4,818	6,125	7,025	11,843	7,239	8,876	2,967	
4. Kadur ...	4,795	7,263	8,789	13,584	5,367	8,054	5,530	
5. Koppa ...	6,913	4,659	9,570	16,483	2,717	11,531	4,952	
6. Mudgere ...	316	4,098	6,135	6,451	13,153	3,595	2,856	
7. Narasimharajapura ...	3,792	4,139	3,592	7,384	4,455	2,833	4,551	
8. Sivane ...	2,270	724	1,200	3,470	625	683	2,781	
9. Ajjampur ...	1,389	1,520	1,420	2,809	1,533	1,372	1,437	
Total ...	48,031	93,795	1,30,814	1,88,845	1,19,232	1,34,715	54,130	
10. Sringeri ...	2,714	5,690	5,392	8,106	4,664	5,043	3,063	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug ...	14,416	27,322	62,785	76,984	35,397	60,312	16,672	
2. Davangere ...	36,579	1,29,033	77,716	1,14,595	1,17,878	74,551	40,044	
3. Harihar ...	3,770	17,004	19,558	28,328	14,606	15,777	12,551	
4. Holalkere ...	3,041	4,727	4,105	7,146	4,256	4,055	3,091	
5. Hosdurga ...	6,873	4,347	6,614	13,487	3,223	3,794	9,693	
6. Hiriyur ...	6,076	5,092	4,772	10,848	3,952	4,525	6,323	
7. Challakere ...	8,301	10,108	10,502	18,803	8,569	14,366	4,437	
8. Molakalmuru ...	3,709	2,637	2,776	6,485	3,066	2,970	3,515	
9. Jagalur ...	9,750	12,464	7,718	17,468	8,766	11,410	6,058	
10. Naikanhatti ...	2,711	2,302	2,305	5,016	1,620	2,160	2,856	
11. Mayakonda ...	1,520	1,166	996	2,516	1,106	842	1,674	
12. Malebennur ...	1,034	1,372	1,486	2,520	1,240	1,345	1,175	
Total ...	1,03,080	2,17,574	2,01,363	3,04,196	2,03,679	1,96,107	1,08,089	
Grand Total ..	9,49,527	24,94,824	21,98,120	31,47,430	23,74,503	22,28,295	9,19,134	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1922-23.

Month	
July 1922	7.08
August 1922	4.54
September 1922	2.02
October 1922	6.36
November 1922	5.34
December 1922	0.05
January 1923	0.16
February 1923	0.06
March 1923	1.08
April 1923	1.22
May 1923	2.82
June 1923	3.32
Total	34.05
Total of the past year	37.73
Average of the past five years	35.81
Remarks	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1922-23.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Article		During June 1922		During June 1923		Remarks
		Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	...	4	4	4	12	
2. Rice (best sort)	...	3	14	4	5	
3. Do (common)	...	4	13	5	3	
4. Javar	...	9	10	9	12	
5. Ragi	...	9	5	10	14	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1922-23.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Irrigation works charged to Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Major works	2,63,394	.....	2,63,394	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	63,824	70,881	1,34,705	6,744	2,50,066	2,56,810	.....
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	1,51,257	1,51,257	.....	40,687	.....
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	4,601	.....	.....	1,192	.....
Suspense ... ..	.....	.....	—144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,27,218	70,881	5,53,813	6,744	2,50,066	2,98,689	.....
In charge of Civil officers—							
Works ... ..	.....	11,537	11,537	.....	13,086	13,086	.....
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	35,674	.....	.....	650	.....
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	18	.....
Suspense ... ..	.....	.....	—6,111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	11,537	41,130	.....	13,086	13,704	.....
Grants-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund on account of Establishment...	.....	.....	42,373	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	1,211	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	43,584	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Irrigation Works ...	3,27,218	82,418	6,38,527	6,744	2,63,102	3,12,393	9,50,920
Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Civil Buildings	4,05,449	1,16,702	5,22,151	41,931	18	41,949	.....
Communications	47,294	5,60,940	6,08,234	74,084	3,72,629	4,46,713	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,24,536	1,32,989	2,57,525	.....	12,618	12,618	.....
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	5,29,885	.....	.....	91,935	.....
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	15,771	.....	.....	2,558	.....
Suspense ... ..	.....	.....	5,061	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,77,279	8,10,631	19,38,627	1,16,015	3,85,265	5,95,773	.....
In charge of Civil officers—							
Civil Buildings	418	5,230	5,648	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications ... ..	.....	2,805	2,805	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	418	8,035	8,453	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Civil Works	5,77,697	8,18,666	19,47,080	1,16,015	3,85,265	5,95,773	25,42,853
31 Army—12. Military Works—							
Works	15,521	16,996	32,517	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	12,355	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	223	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15,521	16,996	45,095	.....	.....	.....	45,095
26. Education—V. Primary Education—							
2. Vernacular Schools:—							
Buildings.							
Works	12,908	.....	12,908	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	2,259	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ... ..	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,908	.....	15,232	.....	.....	.....	15,232

Appendix XIX—concl'd.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1922-23.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38 Krishnarajasagara works—							
Capital account—	6,31,261	.....	6,31,261	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	1,33,485	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	1,835	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense ...	.....	.....	—7,637	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,31,261	.....	7,58,944	.....	.....	.....	7,58,944
41 Other works—Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—							
Capital account—	10,029	.....	10,029	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	4,112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	14,197	.....	.....	.....	14,197
40. Industrial works—							
2. Iron Works water system and Drainage.	95,109	.....	95,109	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	95,109	.....	95,233	.....	.....	.....	95,233
Krishnarajasagara works—							
(Net receipts)	.....	30,780	30,780	.....	.....	.....	.....
Working expenses—	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	11,632	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	30,780	42,465	.....	.....	.....	42,465
28 Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—(Net receipts)							
Working expenses ...	.....	97,123	97,123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	39,816	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	542	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depreciation ...	.....	.....	97,999	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	97,123	2,35,480	.....	.....	.....	2,35,480
Contribution works—							
Incharge of the P. W. Officers.	16,624	5,518	22,142	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incharge of Civil officers	2,791	.....	2,791	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	19,415	5,518	24,933	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings ...	17,832	27,058	44,890	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications ...	.....	595	595	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,18,543	14,142	1,32,685	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Civil Works ...	1,36,375	41,795	1,78,170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total contribution works ...	1,55,790	47,313	2,03,103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	15,602	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	467	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,55,790	47,313	2,19,172	.....	.....	.....	2,19,172
Total State Funds and Local Funds.	18,25,533	10,93,296	.....	1,22,759	6,48,367	9,08,166	.....
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,19,591

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1922-23.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goat	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Loughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1922-23	179,782	288,392	7,612	53,742	155,145	264,726	228,384	4,062	12,590	2	114,045	34,513	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in January 1921.
Kolar		192,816	189,546	14,092	63,008	130,477	508,964	219,299	2,556	11,927	...	94,289	29,608	
Tumkur		231,573	223,351	18,089	56,129	182,702	689,604	928,990	3,011	9,467	3	119,017	28,662	
Mysore		361,726	428,797	12,765	134,805	253,321	698,162	306,634	3,523	8,945	37	215,068	60,710	
Hassan		215,394	222,606	9,517	55,544	160,806	267,123	90,524	2,303	2,411	...	107,731	16,481	
Shimoga		194,925	147,649	23,677	64,823	190,129	39,555	41,241	1,100	1,163	...	80,256	31,540	
Kadur		133,719	105,291	11,274	35,481	100,122	71,817	42,747	853	3,199	...	57,773	13,140	
Chitaldrug		187,117	121,524	16,872	90,660	146,042	331,435	124,922	3,848	5,640	6	77,590	27,223	
Total		1,697,002	1,717,156	113,901	554,191	1,318,744	2,864,286	1,282,691	20,276	55,272	48	865,769	241,877	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1921-22 and 1922-23.

Name of state	Years	Country Spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Mysore	1921-22.	609	Rs. 31,61,413	97	Rs. 1,07,149	254	Rs. 5,06,333	2,628	Rs. 43,21,058	3,588	Rs. 80,95,953	.....
	1922-23.	606	30,55,894	97	1,16,924	254	4,92,169	2,622	40,37,776	3,579	77,02,768	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State
for the year 1922-23.

RECEIPTS							
Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1921-22	Collection during the current year 1922-23	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,20,79,336	1,38,65,861	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	7,39,583	1,00,26,348	1,07,65,931	1,03,46,834	1,08,07,513	...	...
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole in- am villages including Kayamgutta ...	1,49,642	6,59,448	8,09,090	6,02,225	5,45,621	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,72,412	11,28,793	13,01,205	7,62,073	11,62,081	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	87	19,871	19,958	1,48,384	1,73,103	...	...
Total ...	10,61,550	1,17,94,718	1,28,56,268	1,15,62,748	1,18,42,112*	...	10,14,156
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty ...	3,40,541	13,95,045	17,35,586	15,79,913	14,16,545	...	3,19,041
2. Other leases ...	...	89,163	89,163	39,946	69,163	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	628	628	10,029	628	...	...
Total ...	3,40,541	14,83,550	18,24,121	16,09,890	15,05,080	...	3,19,041
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Sandalwood ...	56,133	8,67,374	9,23,507	5,69,103	6,00,072	...	...
2. Timber and other forest produce ...	3,41,264	10,20,157	13,61,421	16,19,657	20,02,062	11,024	...
3. Miscellaneous ...	3,72,212	15,21,035	18,93,247	1,04,368	82,296	17,149	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	...	...	74,076	31,072	...	...
Total ...	7,69,609	34,08,566	41,78,175	22,19,052	26,53,358	28,173	14,96,644
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	1,39,080	30,45,626	31,84,706	29,68,327	29,05,354	2,744	...
2. Toddy ...	2,46,444	41,03,203	43,49,647	39,93,031	38,00,591	1,224	...
3. Ganja and majum ...	14,403	4,89,276	5,03,679	4,75,310	4,66,978	56	...
4. Opium ...	2,139	1,17,572	1,19,711	1,06,034	1,17,979	...	...
Other receipts ...	20,935	74,550	95,485	1,94,543	1,68,363	571	...
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	...	...	1,35,047	3,07,745	...	...
Total ...	4,23,001	78,30,227	82,53,228	76,02,198	71,51,520	4,595	10,97,113
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	7,38,989	38,989	6,93,926	7,38,989	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	9,62,475	9,62,475	8,77,891	9,62,475	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies ...	...	65,860	65,860	53,536	65,860	...	...
4. Plain paper for court purposes ...	...	97	97	346	97	...	...
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and in-sufficiently stamped documents ...	...	40,039	40,039	31,303	40,039	...	...
6. Fines and Penalties ...	...	23,294	23,294	21,081	23,294	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	66,514	66,514	70,007	66,514	...	...
Total ...	...	17,64,240	17,64,240	16,08,076	17,64,240	...	...

*Includes remission.

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1921-22	Collection during the current year 1922-23	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>E. Law and Justice—</i>							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and estated property ...	...	4,354	4,354	4,837	4,354	...	...
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	...	3,136	3,136	3,666	3,136	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	54,612	54,612	54,273	54,612	...	...
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	6,071	6,071	8,492	6,071	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	26,211	26,211	21,913	26,211	...	...
Total ...	...	41,962	41,962	49,354	41,962	...	...
<i>F. Miscellaneous other receipts—</i>							
1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes (mohatarfa in rural tracts, etc.) ...	5,16,598	14,16,461	19,33,089	15,66,228	14,71,900	...	4,61,159
2. Registration ...	...	3,10,019	3,10,019	3,15,026	3,10,019	...	...
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ...	...	15,281	15,281	14,662	15,281	...	...
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	28,432	28,432	22,086	28,432	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	83,793	83,793	1,07,341	83,793	...	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	1,94,495	1,94,595	1,14,301	1,94,495	...	...
7. Jails ...	...	6,373	6,373	5,129	6,373	...	...
8. Police ...	...	15,574	15,574	8,626	15,574	...	...
9. Medical ...	...	49,226	49,226	36,112	49,226	...	...
10. Sanitation and Vaccination ...	...	11,483	11,483	8,057	11,483	...	...
11. Education ...	...	1,79,210	1,79,210	1,71,741	1,79,210	...	...
12. Army ...	...	84,112	84,112	1,11,777	84,112	...	...
13. Economic Conference and Co-operative Societies ...	...	1,865	1,865	110	1,865	...	...
Total ...	5,16,598	23,96,324	29,12,922	24,81,197	24,51,763	...	4,61,159
<i>G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—</i>							
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tracts ...	...	23,74,879	23,74,879	...	23,74,879	...	...
2. Interest—							
i. Interest on Loans ...	...	1,19,897	1,19,897	88,354	1,19,897	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	43,308	49,308	60,796	49,308	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	5,27,188	5,27,188	7,23,573	5,27,188	...	...
iv. Interest on capital for Sandal Oil Factories and advances ...	...	...	...	2,90,484	...	...	...
3. Civil works ...	...	1,11,991	1,11,991	1,36,918	1,11,991	...	...
4. Agriculture ...	...	84,575	84,575	82,815	84,575	...	...
5. Industries and Commerce ...	...	4,022	4,022	19,223	4,022	...	...
Total ...	...	32,71,860	32,71,860	14,02,163	32,71,860	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS							
Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1921-22	Collection during the current year 1922-23	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>GI. Commercial services (Net)</i>							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	10,17,122	10,17,122	6,30,740	10,17,122	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	...	6,27,950	6,27,950	5,06,367	6,27,950	...	...
3. Electrical works (Revenue Account) ...	...	21,27,693	21,27,693	19,51,679	21,27,693	...	...
4. Sandal Oil Factory ...	...	...	...	69,414	...	...	...
5. K. G. F. Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial Works (Net profits) ...	...	...	...	-3,48,502	-56,965	...	...
Total ...	...	37,15,800	37,15,800	26,70,770	37,15,800	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	31,11,299	3,57,07,277	3,88,18,576	3,12,05,389	3,43,97,695	32,768*	43,88,113
<i>H. Debt Heads—(Net)—</i>							
1. Investment account...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Debt ...	...	45,901	45,901	2,00,76,999	45,901	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt:—							
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	6,67,304	6,67,304	4,66,199	6,67,304	...	...
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	8,24,608	8,24,608	1,64,898	8,24,608	...	...
(c) Endowment and other account ...	...	1,14,738	1,14,738	1,20,772	1,14,738	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	38,81,620	38,81,620	...	38,81,620	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	4,54,150	4,54,150	2,29,620	4,54,150	...	...
6. Deposits ...	...	4,98,796	4,98,796	8,60,076	4,98,796	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	1,16,011	1,16,011	17,17,145	1,16,011	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	43,966	43,966	16,899	43,966	...	...
10. Loans ...	...	2,93,855	2,93,855	4,54,394	2,93,855	...	...
11. Remittances ...	...	6,82,496	6,82,496	...	6,82,496	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	2,46,366	2,46,366	...	2,46,366	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	78,69,811	78,69,811	2,41,07,002	78,69,811	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	...	4,85,77,088	4,66,88,387	5,53,12,391	4,22,67,506	...	...
Grand Total including opening balance	31,11,299	5,74,42,949	6,05,54,248	6,73,91,727	5,61,83,367	32,768	43,88,113

* Remission under Land Revenue not included.

Appendix XXII—contd.

EXPENDITURE					
Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1921-22	Current year 1922-23	Previous year 1921-22	Current year 1922-23	
<i>A. Tribute—</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
<i>B. Refunds—</i>					
<i>C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—</i>					
1. Land Revenue ...	26,85,000	27,58,000	28,75,219	27,45,268 *	
2. Forests ...	13,24,000	13,88,000	11,89,278	14,14,006	
3. Excise ...	4,57,000	4,47,000	4,50,818	4,56,997	
3 (a) Income tax ...	50,000	65,000	57,919	61,796	
4. Stamps ...	92,000	74,000	55,892	82,510	
5. Registration ...	1,44,000	1,46,000	1,48,477	1,47,506	
Total ...	47,52,000	48,78,000	47,77,103	49,08,083	
<i>C 2. Administration—</i>					
1. Civil List ...	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration ...	14,55,000	10,94,000	15,88,924	13,99,223	
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	2,53,000	1,53,000	2,35,089	1,26,243	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	3,94,000	4,20,000	5,32,589	3,35,216	
5. Miscellaneous ...	51,000	3,01,000	2,95,650	4,66,028	
6. Courts of Law...	9,87,000	9,96,000	10,23,614	10,18,077	
7. Jails ...	1,61,000	1,65,000	1,56,905	1,76,931	
8. Police ...	15,75,000	16,40,000	16,22,778	14,94,994	
9. Army ...	18,33,000	18,25,000	28,40,806	16,22,854	
Total ...	87,09,000	85,94,000	1,02,96,305	86,39,566	
<i>D. Public Instruction ...</i>	43,38,000	40,00,000	41,81,337	38,62,587	
<i>E. Medical charges ...</i>	10,65,000	11,05,000	10,30,846	9,25,884	
<i>F. Religious charges ...</i>	3,54,000	3,56,000	3,62,904	3,51,039	
<i>G. Commercial Services—</i>					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	48,00,000	20,00,000	33,72,445	33,11,606	
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	10,00,000	6,45,000	7,57,687	7,68,944	
3. Electrical Works ...	23,00,000	19,59,000	25,29,310	3,66,011	
4. Industrial Works ...	27,00,000	50,000	46,01,379	6,60,492	
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water-works, etc. ...	13,000	.....	35,518	14,197	
Industrial Investment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	1,65,70,000	1,01,15,000	1,12,96,339	51,11,250	
<i>H. Public Works—</i>					
i. Irrigation Works ...	6,90,000	5,57,000	6,84,122	6,38,527	
ii. Civil Works ...	21,15,000	19,22,000	24,25,357	19,92,927	
Total ..	28,05,000	24,79,000	31,09,479	26,31,454	
<i>I. Stamp Department—</i>					
<i>J. Pensions ...</i>	13,10,000	14,01,000	13,68,559	14,47,298	

Appendix XXII—concl'd.

EXPENDITURE					
Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1921-22	Current year 1922-23	Previous year 1921-22	Current year 1922-23	
<i>L. Miscellaneous—</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Capitalisation Fund	...	...	...	...	
2. Supervision of Mines	2,17,000	2,38,000	2,24,963	2,17,899	
3. Sinking Fund	7,00,000	18,78,000	12,48,083	18,78,000	
4. Interest on debt and other obligations	27,03,000	35,21,000	27,63,797	32,92,221	
5. Reserve for interest on capital expenditure.	...	..	...	...	
6. Sanitation and vaccination	1,09,000	1,00,000	1,16,833	92,445	
7. Economic Conference	81,000	50,000	66,857	47,133	
8. Agriculture	5,82,000	6,58,000	7,55,706	7,57,928	
9. Industries and Commerce	1,86,000	1,20,000	1,85,995	1,32,525	
10. Industrial Development Fund Reserve	...	...	...	...	
11. Co-operative Societies	1,01,000	1,14,000	1,08,052	1,07,457	
12. Grants for Public Improvements ...	3,83,000	3,31,000	3,44,503	3,43,950	
13. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	
14. Famine Insurance	...	...	...	...	
15. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	—10,416	13,334	
16. „ Electrical „	...	...	—3,583	—1,186	
17. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	...	...	...	...	
18. Extraordinary expenditure	...	...	...	13,27,161	
19. Add—Unspent allotment	...	...	...	...	
20. Deduct expenditure met from balances at credit of Departments and Reserve Funds	11,22,000	1,13,000	16,81,844	99,721	
Total	52,50,000	71,23,000	41,18,946	81,09,146	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	4,15,86,000	3,78,64,000	4,40,41,818	3,94,86,307	
<i>M. Debt Heads—</i>					
1. Investment account	...	...	81,87,434	66,59,725	
2. Debt	...	...	...	...	
3. Unfunded Debt:—					
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Savings Bank deposits	...	...	..	...	
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	...	...	
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	1,46,836	...	
5. Local and other Funds	...	...	...	..	
6. Deposits	...	...	...	...	
7. Advances	...	...	...	...	
8. Suspense account	...	...	5,60,358	34,566	
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	...	
10. Loans	...	...	...	...	
11. Remittances	...	...	5,41,543	...	
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	47,877	...	
Total Debt Heads	...	...	94,84,048	66,94,291	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	4,15,86,000	...	5,35,25,866	4,61,80,598	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	1,38,65,861	99,52,769	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	...	...	6,73,91,727	5,61,33,367	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1922.

Number of medical institutions			Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
			Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
176 Hospitals and dispensaries	...	...	1,855,263	21,110	12,462	4,383	2,615	1,209	...	441	Rs. 10,09,050	10,478'14	789'46	11,267'60	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1922.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year (1921)	Present year (1922)			Past year (1921)	Present year (1922)			Births		Deaths		
										Past year (1921)	Present year (1922)	Past year (1921)	Present year (1922)	
Mysore State	5,859,952	96,428	104,948	8,520	.....	88,843	85,090	1,747	.....	16'45	17'9	14'2	14'5	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1922-23.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 30th June		Average daily attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1921-22	Present year 1922-23		Past year 1921-22	Present year 1922-23	Past year 1921-22	Present year 1922-23	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
<i>Colleges.</i>												
3	3	Colleges, English, for men	1,031	1,077	847	870	6,91,223	...	...	...	...	6,91,223
1	1	Do for women	19	11	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	351	324	229	223	59,589	...	...	...	800	60,389
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	6	11	4	5	30,380	...	...	...	27	30,357
9	9	Total	1,407	1,423	1,097	1,108	7,81,142	...	...	...	827	7,81,969
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>												
18	19	High Schools, English, for boys	7,690*	6,630	6,360	5,181	2,31,945	...	...	1,39,677	32,117	4,03,739
4	4	Do Vernacular, for boys	247	254	157	144	16,864	...	...	...	...	16,864
388	172	Middle Schools, English, for boys	60,891	20,250	13,222	16,845	5,24,554	4,240	3,027	7,039	18,915	5,57,775
3	273	Do Vernacular, for boys	106	7,976	143	6,112	1,24,222	...	1,180	242	5,518	1,31,162
1	4	High Schools, English, for girls	19	162	93	143	45,292	...	...	1,787	5,929	63,006
1	1	Do Vernacular, for girls	19	18	13	16	5,728	...	...	...	...	5,728
107	54	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,367	1,367	1,166	39,228	...	...	...	171	19,367	58,766
		Do Vernacular, for girls	1,856	2,339	8,052	1,665	68,479	163	15	173	29,391	95,221
521	546	Total	81,809	39,026	57,897	30,712	10,56,312	4,408	4,222	1,49,089	1,11,287	13,95,263
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
6,216	6,504	Primary Schools, for boys	175,301	196,359	122,956	129,500	10,34,544	240	460	373	15,738	10,51,355
566	692	Do for girls	22,451	32,551	14,510	20,977	2,68,449	120	...	24	17,049	2,86,642
6,782	7,196	Total	197,752	228,910	137,466	150,477	31,18,992	360	460	397	32,787	13,86,997
<i>School Education (Special).</i>												
7	7	Training Schools for Masters	512	515	390	445	1,22,598	...	...	1	40	123,689
3	3	Do do Mistresses	70	61	58	51	19,024	...	...	180	2,943	16,147
...	...	Kindergarten Schools including Manual Instruction	...	...	...	...	1,604	...	...	...	...	1,604
20	18	Industrial Schools for males	902	1,071	684	792	64,145	...	...	1,714	61,468	127,827
1	4	Do do for females	149	161	134	137	1,861	...	...	...	4,701	6,562
3	3	Commercial Schools	185	400	190	286	10,433	...	...	3,037	...	13,470
2	1	Medical and Forest Schools	128	125	122	118	12,881	...	...	6,274	...	18,155
51	51	Sanskrit Schools	1,698	1,772	1,216	1,259	9,598	...	96	...	413	10,107
2	3	Schools for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind	58	61	34	40	3,516	1,675	300	153	2,116	7,760
2	1	Engineering Schools (Civil)	174	157	203	166	5,834	...	...	195	...	6,029
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	25,794	...	...	2,994	...	28,778
260	...	Agricultural Schools	18	23	16	22	4,916	...	...	...	...	4,916
		Practical Instruction classes	6,762	...	4,895	...	2,391	...	...	...	...	2,391
365	92	Total	10,656	4,376	7,807	3,346	2,78,485	1,675	396	14,548	71,681	3,66,785
7,663	7,843	Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure	291,621	278,738	204,267	185,643	34,18,932	6,438	5,078	1,64,034	2,16,582	38,11,014
B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
38	953	Advanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Elementary	13,454	15,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
938	953	Total	13,454	15,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,601	8,796	Total Strength and Indirect Expenditure	...	...	...	...	9,76,925	38,678	...	1,55,397	73,501	12,44,501
Grand total of all institutions and total expenditure on public instruction.			305,075	293,882	204,267	186,643	43,96,857	45,116	5,078	3,19,431	2,90,083	50,55,515

* The strength of the Aided High Schools given last year included the figures of the lower classes also ; whereas this year only the strength of High School Classes is given. W D 887—GPB—755—13-12-23
† Provincial.